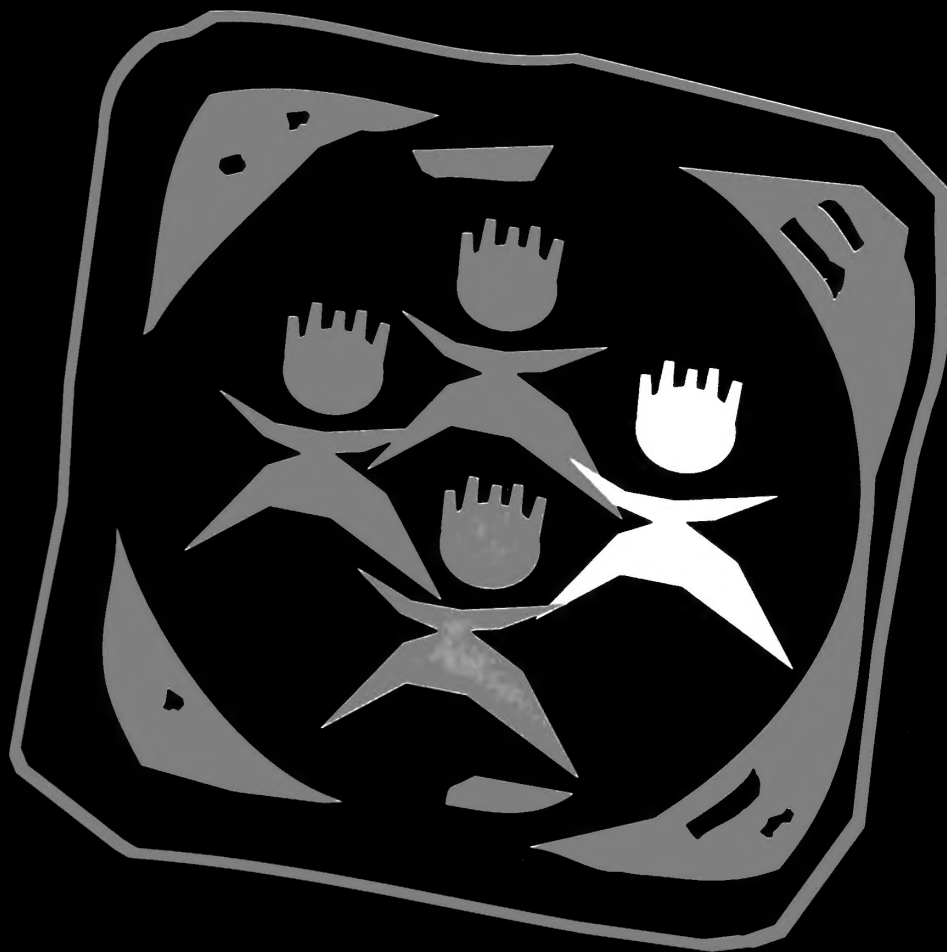


PATHFINDER

A GUIDE TO SELECTED RESOURCES



HISPANICS & HIV/AIDS

CDC NATIONAL PREVENTION INFORMATION NETWORK

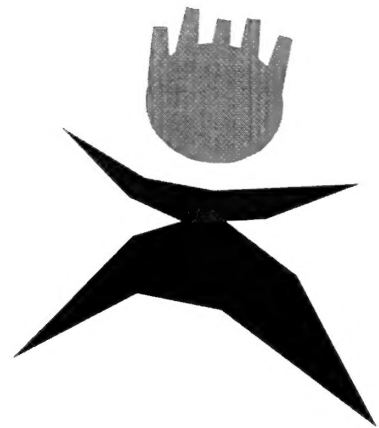
FEBRUARY 1999



CDC
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL
AND PREVENTION

HISPANICS & HIV/AIDS

A GUIDE TO SELECTED RESOURCES



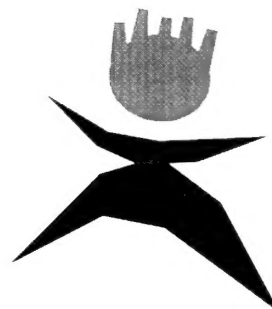
FEBRUARY 1999

The Pathfinder series is produced by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Prevention Information Network (NPIN) and provides a sampling of information available through NPIN databases and other resources on topics relating to HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and tuberculosis (TB). For a complete list of Pathfinder topics or for more information on NPIN, call 1-800-458-5231 (1-800-243-7012 TTY) or visit the NPIN Web site at <http://www.cdcnpin.org>.

This information is made available as a public service. Neither the CDC nor NPIN endorses the organizations and materials represented. It is the responsibility of the user to evaluate this information based on individual needs and community standards prior to use.

Reproduction of this document is encouraged. However, copies may not be sold, and the CDC National Prevention Information Network should be cited as the source of the information.

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INTRODUCTION

Hispanics form 10 percent of the U.S. population yet suffer disproportionately from HIV/AIDS, accounting for 18 percent of AIDS cases reported through December 1997. Although most HIV and AIDS cases reported among Hispanics have been among men, the proportion of cases among women is rising.

Early in the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recognized that HIV infection and AIDS were having a serious impact on Hispanics and began working to focus HIV prevention efforts on the Hispanic community. As part of its efforts, the CDC National Prevention Information Network (NPIN) provides this Pathfinder to help you locate HIV/AIDS information, resources, and services for Hispanics, and to direct you to prevention information targeting the Hispanic community.

The Pathfinder includes lists of organizations, educational materials, and Internet sites, all of which will help you in your search for information on HIV/AIDS. While the descriptions included for each resource can guide you to a general understanding of the services or information provided, they are not intended to be comprehensive. Contact organizations directly for specific information on their resources and services or for the complete text of the educational materials they provide.

Much of the information provided in this Pathfinder is drawn from NPIN databases, which staff update regularly. Visit the NPIN Web site at <http://www.cdcpin.org> to conduct a database search for the most current information. To request a customized database search, order a free list of materials, or ask specific questions about HIV/AIDS and Hispanics, contact NPIN at 1-800-458-5231 (1-800-243-7012 TTY).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Catalina Sol, *Director of HIV Programs, Clínica del Pueblo*

WHAT IS NPIN?

The CDC National Prevention Information Network (NPIN) develops, identifies, and collects information on the prevention, treatment, and control of HIV/AIDS, STDs, and TB and makes this information available to healthcare providers, patients, grassroots community organizations, and organizations working in prevention, research, and support services. In addition to developing the Pathfinder series, NPIN offers a variety of other services, described below.



Comprehensive Reference and Referral Services, staffed with English- and Spanish-speaking health information specialists, can link you to information and educational materials, refer you to organizations, and help you find information about funding and other topics. Specialists take calls Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. EST. All calls are completely confidential.

Online Databases link you to information and services related to HIV/AIDS, STDs, and TB. NPIN databases, which you can access through the NPIN Web site, include an Educational Materials Database, Resources and Services Database, Funding Database, Conference Abstract Database, CDC Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) Database, and CDC HIV/STD/TB Prevention News Update Database.

Publications Distribution Services provide fact sheets, guidelines, and reports on HIV/AIDS, STDs, and TB. Many materials are available in Spanish. Selected materials are also available through NPIN FAX, a fax-on-demand service that you can access through NPIN's toll-free number.

Resource Centers house extensive collections of education materials on HIV/AIDS, STDs, and TB and provide onsite technical assistance and training.

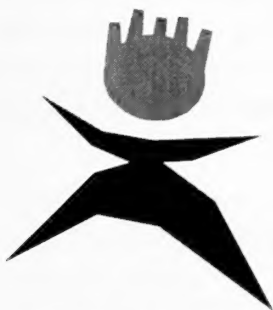
Internet Services include a Web site that offers searchable databases, full-text publications, and links to related sites; a listserv that sends subscribers abstracts of articles from scientific journals and the lay press; and an FTP library that allows you to download fact sheets, articles, and resource guides on HIV/AIDS, STDs, and TB.

Business and Labor Resource Service, staffed by health information specialists, helps businesses and labor unions develop workplace policies and employee education programs on HIV and AIDS. Links to other workplace sites and information on manager's and labor leader's kits are available through the Business Responds to AIDS and Labor Responds to AIDS Web site.

To Contact NPIN

Call 1-800-458-5231 (1-800-243-7012 TTY) or visit our Web site at <http://www.cdcpin.org>.





ORGANIZATIONS



ORGANIZATIONS

The listings in this section are drawn from the NPIN Resources and Services Database and include information about organizations in the United States and abroad that provide HIV/AIDS services for Hispanics. The national and international organizations listed here analyze policy, provide clearinghouses that contain information about HIV infection and AIDS, and advocate on behalf of Hispanics. Many of these organizations are affiliated with or are collaborating with state, local, and regional organizations that provide services directly to the Hispanic community.

The national and international organizations are listed first, followed by state, regional, and local organizations, which are divided by state and listed alphabetically. We covered areas with the highest annual AIDS rates (number of new reported cases per 100,00 population) in 1997 in metropolitan areas of 500,000 or more. For names and contact information for other organizations in your area that provide information for Hispanic/Spanish-speaking populations, contact NPIN at 1-800-458-5231 (1-800-243-7012 TTY) or visit the NPIN Web site at <http://www.npin.org> and search our Resources and Services Database.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Red Cross Hispanic HIV/AIDS Program

8111 Gatehouse Road
Sixth Floor
Falls Church, VA 22042
703-206-7408 (Main)
703-206-7754 (Fax)
info@usa.redcross.org (E-mail)
www.redcross.org (Web Site)

The American Red Cross Hispanic HIV/AIDS Program provides HIV/AIDS information to Hispanics and collaborates with other national and international organizations to deliver the program wherever there is a need, including communities throughout the United States, Central and South America, and the Caribbean. Videos, posters, teaching guides, comic books, and a newsletter are available.

ASPIRA Association

1444 I Street, NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20005
202-835-3600 (Main)
202-835-3613 (Fax)
aspiral@aol.com (E-mail)
www.aspira.org (Web Site)

The ASPIRA Association provides education and training for the Hispanic community and distributes information regarding conferences, healthcare, current research projects, and funding opportunities for its affiliated members.

CDC National AIDS Hotline

P. O. Box 13827
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
919-361-8430 (Main)
800-342-2437 (Hotline)
800-344-7432 (Spanish)
800-243-7889 (TTY)
919-361-4855 (Fax)
nahl@asha.emcdc.gov (E-mail)
sunsite.unc.edu/ASHA (Web Site)

The CDC National AIDS Hotline is a toll-free service available to the general public 24 hours a day, seven days a week throughout the United States and its territories. The Hotline provides callers with confidential information, education, and referrals related to AIDS and HIV infection. Specially trained

staff are available to answer calls in either English or Spanish or through a TTY machine for the deaf.

***Center for Health Promotion
AIDS Center
National Council of La Raza (NCLR)***

810 First Street, NE
Suite 300
Washington, DC 20002
P. O. Box 291
Annapolis Junction, MD 20701
202-289-1380 (Main)
202-289-8173 (Fax)

To reduce the spread of HIV and STDs, NCLR's AIDS Center provides technical assistance and training to Hispanic organizations and non-Hispanic organizations serving the Hispanic community. It develops and distributes materials to help organizations develop, operate, and evaluate effective AIDS-related interventions. The AIDS Center also offers a database of network members, a mailing list, and a bilingual newsletter.

***Community HIV/AIDS Technical
Assistance Network
National Coalition of Hispanic Health and
Human Services Organizations (COSSMHO)***

1501 16th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
202-387-5000 (Main)
202-797-4336 (Other)
202-797-4353 (Fax)

COSSMHO's Community HIV and AIDS Technical Assistance Network (CHATAN) provides technical assistance and advocacy at all levels of government by identifying, implementing, and evaluating culturally appropriate intervention strategies. CHATAN provides needs assessment and survey research, develops educational materials to

help communities prevent the spread of HIV and STDs, and provides donations to organizations serving Hispanic communities.

***Human Interaction Research Institute
Hispanic Initiative on Drug Abuse and AIDS
Research and Technology Transfer***

1849 Sawtelle Boulevard
Suite 102
Los Angeles, CA 90025
310-479-3028 (Main)
310-479-4650 (Fax)

Under the Hispanic Initiative on Drug Abuse and AIDS Research and Technology Transfer, a working group of researchers on Latino drug abuse and AIDS provides counsel to the National Institute on Drug Abuse. This information sharing builds a network for informal communication, problem solving, and technology transfer to help researchers and Hispanic communities.

***Interamerican College of Physicians and
Surgeons (ICPS)***

915 Broadway, Suite 1105
New York, NY 10010
212-777-3642 (Main)
212-467-4758 (Fax)
icps@interport.net (E-mail)
www.interport.net (Web Site)

ICPS is a Hispanic medical society. Its Youth Initiative is a mentoring program for medical school residents in primary care and public health. In collaboration with Bellevue Hospital Medical Center and New York University School of Medicine, ICPS seeks to increase Hispanics' access to healthcare services by training physicians to more actively screen, test, counsel, and manage their patients.

National Association of People with AIDS (NAPWA)

1413 K Street, NW, Seventh Floor
Washington, DC 20005
800-808-8060 (Toll-Free)
202-898-0414 (Main)
202-898-0435 (Fax)
www.thecure.org (Web Site)

NAPWA serves as a national information resource and voice for the concerns of people infected with and affected by HIV. NAPWA offers a fax-on-demand service for retrieving documents on hundreds of HIV/AIDS topics. A catalog of Spanish and English materials is available.

National Center for Farm Worker Health

1515 Capital of Texas Highway S
Suite 220
Austin, TX 78746
800-377-9968 (Toll-Free)
512-328-7682 (Main)
512-328-8559 (Fax)
www.ncfh.org (Web Site)

The goal of the National Center for Farm Worker Health is to modify the healthcare delivery system to better meet the needs of migrant and seasonal workers. It serves as a forum for migrant healthcare issues and provides outreach education, printed materials, and technical assistance.

National Council of La Raza (NCLR)

1111 19th Street, NW
Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20036
202-785-1670 (Main)
202-776-1792 (Fax)
www.nclr.org (Web Site)

NCLR undertakes applied research, policy analysis, and advocacy on behalf of Hispanics. NCLR's HIV/STD/TB Prevention Project collects and disseminates information and provides training and technical assistance for

its affiliates and other groups committed to HIV, STD, and TB prevention and education.

National Latina Institute for Reproductive Health (NLIRH)

1200 New York Avenue, NW
Suite 300
Washington, DC 20005
202-326-8970 (Main)
202-371-8112 (Fax)
nlirh@igc.org (E-mail)

NLIRH seeks to enhance the quality of life and reproductive health of Latinas in the U.S. through advocacy, networking, public policy, and education. NLIRH promotes and defends appropriate comprehensive health information and services, such as sex education, family planning and contraception, abortion, infertility treatment, diseases of the reproductive system, STDs and HIV/AIDS, sterilization, perinatal care, rape and incest, and domestic violence.

National Latino/a Lesbian and Gay Organization Incorporated (LLEGO)

Technical Assistance and Training for AIDS

1612 K Street, NW
Suite 500
Washington, DC 20006
202-466-8240 (Main)
202-466-8530 (Fax)
aquilgbt@llego.org (E-mail)
www.llego.org (Web Site)

LLEGO is a nationwide network of lesbian and gay Hispanics that maintains a database and directory of resources. It also operates the Technical Assistance and Training for AIDS (TATA) project for Hispanic lesbian and gay community-based organizations, mainstream Hispanic organizations, and other AIDS service organizations. LLEGO provides seed funding for lesbian and gay organizations and works to promote civil rights issues.

National Lesbian and Gay Health Association (NLGHA)

1407 S Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
202-939-7880 (Main)
202-234-1467 (Fax)
nlgha@aol.com (E-mail)
www.serve.com/nlgha/index.htm (Web Site)

NLGHA distributes information and a quarterly newsletter about topics such as racial and ethnic diversity, transgender sexuality, and the development of services for lesbian and gay youth as well as poor and uninsured people. NLGHA provides technical assistance and policy analysis to emerging lesbian and gay health centers, HIV/AIDS community-based services, mental health services, and substance abuse services.

National Minority AIDS Council (NMAC)

1931 13th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
202-483-6622 (Main)
202-483-1135 (Fax)
nmactec@aol.com (E-mail)

NMAC develops leadership within Hispanic communities to address issues regarding HIV infection, analyze policy, and make recommendations to government leaders on the challenges of HIV infection. NMAC provides direct technical assistance to community organizations with management, fundraising, and strategic planning. Its AIDS Treatment and Research Network helps Hispanics gain access to appropriate treatment information.

Office of Minority Health Resource Center (OMH-RC)

U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services Public Health Service

8455 Colesville Road, Suite 910
Silver Spring, MD 20910
P.O. Box 37337
Washington, DC 20013
800-444-6472 (Toll-Free)

301-589-0951 (Deaf)
301-589-0884 (Fax)
www.omhrc.gov (Web Site)

OMH-RC maintains information on health- and AIDS-related resources targeting Hispanics. It answers requests from consumers and professionals and offers sources of free and low-cost services and materials.

The OMH-RC also maintains a computerized database of Hispanic health-related materials, organizations, and programs and offers a series of fact sheets that highlight current Hispanic health issues.

Panos Institute

1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW
Suite 105
Washington, DC 20007
202-965-5177 (Main)
202-965-5198 (Fax)
panos@cais.com (E-mail)
www.oneworld.org/panos/index.html
(Web Site)

The Panos Institute takes scientific research and provides it in forms that can be easily understood and used. To meet the growing demand for reliable, up-to-date information on AIDS, the agency has established an AIDS information unit. Collaborating with other groups, the unit produces information in a variety of formats, for different audiences, in both Spanish and English.

Project Inform HIV Treatment Hotline

205 13th Street
Suite 2001
San Francisco, CA 94103
800-822-7422 (Main)
415-558-8669 (Other)
415-558-0684 (Fax)
www.projinf.org (Web Site)

Project Inform collects, reviews, and distributes information on experimental drug treatments for HIV/AIDS. The HIV Treatment

Hotline answers questions about treatment options and distributes printed information on treatments. Services are available in both English and Spanish.

Regional Program on AIDS

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

525 23rd Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037
202-974-3700 (Main)
202-974-3695 (Fax)
www.paho.org (E-mail)

PAHO's Regional Program on AIDS seeks to influence policy- and decision-makers regarding issues related to AIDS. Educational programs are available in the United States, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean. The Program also offers library services.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

***Bureau for Research and Development
Office of Health HIV/AIDS Division***

c/o US Department of State
Suite 1200 SA-18
Washington, DC 20523
703-875-4636 (Main)
202-647-4330 (Publication orders)
703-875-4686 (Fax)
www.usaid.gov (Web Site)

USAID seeks to establish effective partnerships among community-based organizations, voluntary organizations, and the private sector, as well as donors and the governments of host countries. The HIV/AIDS Division of the Office of Health supports the World Health Organization's Global Programme on AIDS through central, regional, and bilateral assistance in the development, implementation, and evaluation of HIV/AIDS prevention programs.

***U.S. Conference of Mayors (USCM)
Health Programs***

16201 I Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
202-293-7330 (Main)
202-293-9445 (TTY)
202-293-2352 (Fax)
www.usmayors.org/uscm (Web Site)

USCM's Health Programs address the delivery of health services to at-risk communities, including Hispanics. Funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USCM provides grants to local health departments and community-based organizations that provide prevention programs to at-risk populations. The USCM publishes a variety of newsletters, profiles, and capsule reports on innovative and effective AIDS-related policies and programs and maintains a comprehensive directory and database on local AIDS services.

***U.S.-Mexico Border Health Association Field
Office Pan American Health
Organization (PAHO)***

6006 N Mesa Street
Suite 600
El Paso, TX 79912
915-581-6645 (Main)
915-833-4768 (Fax)
www.paho.org (Web Site)

PAHO's U.S.-Mexico Border Health Association Field Office places special emphasis on women and injecting drug users. Among the services it provides are condom distribution, needle exchange, and bleach kit distribution.

***Viviremos HIV Education Project
National Coalition of Advocates for
Students (NCAS)***

100 Boylston Street
Suite 737
Boston, MA 02116
800-441-7192 (Toll-Free)

617-357-8507 (Main)
617-357-9549 (Fax)

NCAS's Viviremos HIV Education Project ensures that children and youth with the greatest need have access to quality healthcare and HIV education. Staff train health personnel and educators about how to educate farm-worker youth and their parents about HIV. The Coalition has created a Spanish/English bilingual curriculum and has set standards on effective HIV education programs.

***World Health Organization (WHO)
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/
AIDS (UNAIDS) Information Centre***

20 Avenue Appia
Geneva 27
CH-1211 Switzerland
412-2791-3666 (Foreign)
011-412-27914187
011-412-27914651 (Information Centre)
unaids@unaids.org (E-mail)
www.unaids.org (Web Site)

WHO UNAIDS leads, strengthens, and supports an expanded global response aimed at preventing the transmission of HIV, providing care and support, reducing the vulnerability of individuals and the community to HIV/AIDS, and alleviating the epidemic's impact. UNAIDS's Information Centre is a clearing-house of international HIV/AIDS information that also distributes UNAIDS publications, including reports and fact sheets.

**STATE, REGIONAL, AND LOCAL
ORGANIZATIONS**

California

AIDS Project Los Angeles (APLA)

1313 N Vine Street
Los Angeles, CA 90028
213-993-1600 (Main)
800-400-SIDA (Spanish)
800-553-2437 (TTY)
213-993-1598 (Fax)
www.apla.org (Web Site)

Among direct services to people living with AIDS and their loved ones provided by APLA are: shelter and in-home assistance, a food pantry, and the only HIV-dedicated dental clinic in Southern California. The Chemical Dependency and Addictive Behaviors Program runs substance abuse support groups and makes referrals to treatment and 12-step programs. The Treatment Advocacy Program trains advocates on behalf of disenfranchised communities.

Bienestar Latino AIDS Project, Hollywood Center

1169 N Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90029
213-660-9680 (Main)
213-660-6279 (Fax)

The Bienestar Latino AIDS Project provides HIV/AIDS prevention education to the Hispanic community, particularly to homosexuals and youth. It offers crisis intervention counseling, support groups, case management, referrals, social activities, condom distribution, and outreach education.

Family Health Foundation, Alviso Health Center

1621 Gold Street
P. O. Box 1240
Alviso, CA 95002
408-262-7944 (Main)
408-935-3982 (Fax)

Besides offering HIV/TB testing, the Family Health Foundation Alviso Health Center provides outreach to Hispanics, especially injecting drug users, in such places as parks, stores, shopping centers, bars, and correctional institutions. The center also offers discussions for people at risk for HIV/AIDS within community groups such as schools, homeless shelters, and churches.

Instituto Familiar de la Raza (IFR), Latino AIDS Project

2639 24th Street
San Francisco, CA 94110
415-647-5450 (Main)
415-647-0740 (Fax)

IFR's Latino AIDS Project (LAP) offers bilingual AIDS education to schools, youth groups, drug rehabilitation centers, and other community organizations. *Ojos Quenos Ven* and *Ojos Que No Ven* are storybook and videotape packages addressing HIV/AIDS produced by LAP. Support groups for mothers of persons living with HIV/AIDS and psychosocial services including an AIDS mental health program are available. The Institute also conducts research to identify the needs and barriers to services for Hispanics with HIV/AIDS and their loved ones.

KPOO-FM, Minority AIDS Education and Prevention

1329 Divisadero Street
P. O. Box 425000
San Francisco, CA 94142
415-346-5373 (Main)
415-346-5173 (Fax)
415-346-5376 (Live line)

KPOO-FM develops bilingual training spots and public service announcements on AIDS-related issues that target youth and inner city populations, including Hispanics. Once a month, the station broadcasts a major interview and discussion with medical agencies or local AIDS organizations. Programming also includes talk shows and call-in shows on AIDS.

Latino Resource Organization

2919 W Pico Boulevard
Santa Monica, CA 90405
310-453-1669 (Main)
310-453-5529 (Fax)

The Latino Resource Organization provides HIV/AIDS education and drug prevention programs for Hispanic children, adolescents, and young adults. A theater group provides AIDS education through productions at local schools. Other services include parenting classes, legal assistance and immigration services, emergency food, and case management.

Minority AIDS Project (MAP)

5149 W Jefferson Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90016
800-222-7432 (Spanish)
800-922-2437 (English)
213-936-4949 (Main/Hotline)
213-936-4973 (Fax)

MAP coordinates access to health services for Hispanics and people living with HIV/AIDS. Client Services offers food, clothing, transportation, and financial assistance. Dignity House is an independent community residence for adults living with AIDS. MAP gives bilingual presentations on HIV/AIDS prevention and organizes train-the-trainer programs for agencies to help them develop AIDS resources and volunteer support services.

***Nipomo Community Medical Center (NCMC),
AIDS Education and Information Project***

150 Tejas Place
P. O. Box 430
Nimomo, CA 93444
805-929-3211 (Main)
805-929-6440 (Fax)

NCMC's AIDS Education and Information Project provides medical services and HIV/AIDS education to Hispanic farm workers, young adults, and others at risk for drug and alcohol abuse. Services include HIV/TB testing and counseling, STD/TB testing and treatment, and a primary care clinic. NCMC reaches out to the community with education at clients' worksites. The Minor Parent Program serves pregnant and parenting youth.

Salud Para la Gente

204 E Beach Street
Watsonville, CA 95076
831-728-8250 (Main)
831-728-8266 (Fax)

Salud Para la Gente is a clinic that offers free anonymous and confidential testing and early intervention healthcare, including referral to clinical trials, for people living with HIV/AIDS. *Proyecto Alarma SIDA* provides migrant Spanish-speakers HIV/AIDS prevention education. Assistance with public benefits, drug abuse prevention services, case management, and nutritional counseling are also provided.

San Francisco AIDS Foundation (SFAF)

10 United Nations Plaza
San Francisco, CA 94102
P. O. Box 426182
San Francisco, CA 94142
800-345-2437 (Filipino hotline, in Northern California only)
415-487-8000 (Main)
415-487-8099 (TTY)
415-487-8009 (Fax)
www.sfaf.org (Web Site)

SFAF networks with state and national policy makers to help them make informed public policy decisions. Besides offering client services and advocacy to people at risk and to people living with AIDS, the Foundation publishes HIV/AIDS-related educational materials, including a Web page.

Zona Seca

119 N Milpas Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93103
805-963-8961 (Main)
805-963-8964 (Fax)

Zona Seca provides health education, risk-reduction instruction, and outreach to Hispanics, farm workers, and groups at risk for HIV/AIDS.

Florida

Family Counseling Services of Greater Miami

3050 Biscayne Boulevard
Eighth Floor
Miami, FL 33137
305-573-2500 (Main)
305-571-1866 (Fax)

Family Counseling Services of Greater Miami offers HIV antibody testing, counseling, and HIV/AIDS prevention education and outreach in predominantly Hispanic high schools. Street outreach includes condom distribution and referrals to HIV antibody testing sites.

Hispanic Unity of Florida

5840 Johnson Street
Hollywood, FL 33021
954-964-8884 (Main)
954-964-8646 (Fax)

In addition to providing bilingual HIV/AIDS support, case management, and outreach, Hispanic Unity of Florida offers English courses to non-native speakers.

***North Central Florida AIDS Network
(NCFAN) Incorporated***

3615 SW 13th Street
P.O. Box 5755
Suite 3-4
Gainesville, FL 32627
Gainesville, FL 32608
800-824-6745 (Main)
904-372-4370 (Other)
www.afn.org (Web Site)

NCFAN provides HIV/AIDS prevention and outreach services for minorities and teens and gives practical support to people living with AIDS, visiting them in the hospital or at home and offering a buddy system. The Necessities for Living program provides personal hygiene items. Free legal assistance is available. A video library is open to the public and network training is provided to educators and other network providers.

Northeast Florida AIDS Network (NFAN)

112 W Adams Street
Jacksonville, FL 32202
904-356-1612 (Main)
904-356-7095 (Fax)

NFAN offers assistance to people living with AIDS who are at risk of homelessness by giving them rent, mortgage and utility payments, and transitional housing assistance. Bilingual staff provide outreach to farmworkers. Other services include coordinated case management and grant writing assistance.

Georgia

AID Atlanta

1438 W Peachtree Street, NW
Suite 100
Atlanta, GA 30309
800-551-2728 (Toll-Free in Georgia only)
404-872-0600 (Main)
404-876-9950 (TTY)

404-885-6799 (Fax)
www.aidatlanta.org (Web Site)

AID Atlanta educates the public, including the Hispanic community, about HIV/AIDS. It offers rehabilitation counseling, legal assistance, pet care support, and the Telelink Program, which provides routine telephone contact with low-need clients. The Care Network Program organizes clients' support network of family, friends, partners, and caregivers. A library offers information on medical research and treatment, nutrition, safer sex, statistics, and workplace issues.

YWCA of Greater Atlanta, Phyllis Wheatley Branch

599 Mitchell Street
Atlanta, GA 30314
404-522-9922 (Main)
404-688-8795 (Fax)

YWCA of Greater Atlanta, Phyllis Wheatley Branch, has initiated a comprehensive HIV/AIDS education and prevention program targeting Hispanic adolescents. The program features summer camp presentations and a culturally sensitive play and rap session in Spanish and English performed by bilingual high school students.

Illinois

AIDS Foundation of Chicago (AFC)

411 S Wells, Suite 300
Chicago, IL 60607
312-922-2322 (Main)
312-922-2917 (TTY)
312-922-2916 (Fax)

AFC advocates for enlightened AIDS policy, provides funding for local AIDS public education programs, and coordinates the delivery of health and social services to people living with HIV/AIDS. AFC has a fax alert network for Illinois for both state and federal issues. Services are offered in English and Spanish.



El Rincon Community Project

1874 N Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, IL 60647
773-276-0200 (Main)
773-276-4226 (Fax)

El Rincon Community Project offers training on TB/HIV issues and issues relating to sex industry workers. Other services include a health clinic especially for women, mental health services, partner notification, and detoxification services.

Midwest Hispanic AIDS Coalition (MHAC)

1753 N Damen Street
P. O. Box 470859
Chicago, IL 60647
800-542-1989 (For Members Only)
773-772-8195 (Main)
773-72-8484 (Fax)
hn3624@handsnet.org (E-mail)

MHAC is a regional organization that seeks to prevent HIV infection among Hispanics living in the Midwest. MHAC has developed a resource service medical center and produces newsletters, a service provider directory, and policy recommendations for the state, local, and regional levels. Among its activities are fundraising and surveys and institutes for Hispanics.

Pilsen-Little Village Community Mental Health Center, Hands of Life Against AIDS Program (HOLAA)

2007 S Blue Island Avenue
Chicago, IL 60608
312-226-5864 (Main)
312-226-7367 (Fax)

Pilsen-Little Village Community Mental Health Center's HOLAA Program supplies group and individual counseling to Hispanics, homosexuals, and others living with HIV/AIDS and their families. Staff reach out in methadone programs, shelters, and other organizations to community substance abusers at risk for HIV/

AIDS. HOLAA offers AIDS education, case management, HIV antibody testing, and referrals.

Stop AIDS Chicago Latino Program

1352 Northwestern Avenue
Chicago, IL 60622
773-235-2586 (Main)
773-235-2662 (Fax)

The goal of the Stop AIDS Chicago Latino Program is to educate young Hispanics about HIV/AIDS so that they can in turn educate their communities, families, and friends.

Indiana

El Centro Hispano (Hispanic Center), Hispanic AIDS Prevention Program in Indiana (HAPPI)

617 E North Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317-636-6551 (Main)
317-686-6500 (Fax)

HAPPI's Hispanic Center is a social services agency serving primarily non-English-speaking Hispanics in Central Indiana. HAPPI offers Spanish education materials, referrals, and street and community outreach. Staff offer cultural sensitivity training to other HIV testing sites and supply HIV resource materials to healthcare providers, area hospitals, health clinics, and local Hispanic groups.

Kansas

Harvest American Corporation (HAC), Main Office

14th & Metropolitan Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66103
800-366-2122 (Toll-Free)
913-342-2121 (Main)
913-342-2861 (Fax)

HAC has ongoing HIV prevention and education programs that target migrant and seasonal workers, newly legalized residents, and inmates in Kansas. HAC trains low-income Hispanic women and youth as peer educators and offers counseling and referrals, medical services, housing, and financial aid for medications. Other services include a teenage pregnancy prevention program and a substance abuse program for gay Hispanic men.

Maryland

***Casa of Maryland
HIV/AIDS Education and Prevention
Program***

310 Tulip Avenue
Takoma Park, MD 20912
301-431-4147

Casa of Maryland helps the Latino community of Maryland combat the AIDS epidemic. Salud es Vida (Health is Life) is a prevention program targeting Latino men and women in Prince George's and Montgomery counties. The educators/promoters themselves are Latinos living in the area.

Massachusetts

***Hispanic Office of Planning and Evaluation
(HOPE), Latinos Unidos Contra el SIDA
Program (LUCES)***

165 Brookside Avenue
Ext. Jamaica Plain, MA 02130
617-524-8888 (Main)
617-524-4939 (Fax)
hopenane@aol.com (E-mail)

HOPE works to improve the quality of life for Hispanics in Massachusetts through prevention education, economic development, leadership development, and civic participation. The LUCES Program provides outreach programs for Hispanic youth in the inner city neighborhoods of Boston, including tobacco

cessation, youth development, peer education, support groups, and referrals.

Nevada

***Nevada Association of Latin Americans
(NALA), HIV/AIDS Program***

323 N Maryland Parkway
Las Vegas, NV 89101
702-384-6002 (Main)
702-383-7021 (Fax)

NALA's HIV/AIDS Program provides prevention education to the Latin American community. The HIV/AIDS Program offers HIV antibody testing, pharmacy assistance, emergency rental assistance, transportation assistance, a food pantry, and support groups for persons living with HIV/AIDS and their family members.

***Nevada Hispanic Services, AIDS Outreach
Program***

190 E Liberty Street
Reno, NV 89501
702-786-6003 (Main)
702-786-6159 (Fax)

Nevada Hispanic Services' AIDS Outreach Program distributes AIDS information and conducts AIDS education in Spanish, placing AIDS educators at community events. The program has created public service announcements and media programs. Also available are immigration services.

New Jersey

***El Comité de Apoyo a Los Trabajadores
Agrícolas (CATA) (Farmworkers Support
Committee)***

4 S Delsea Drive
P. O. Box 510
Glassboro, NJ 08028
800-989-2282 (Toll-Free)
609-881-2507 (Main)
609-881-2027 (Fax)

El Comité de Apoyo a Los Trabajadores Agrícolas (Farmworkers Support Committee) offers HIV prevention and safer sex education, counseling, condom distribution, and referrals. Staff train farmworkers to be AIDS educators and distribute AIDS education literature.

Community United for the Rehabilitation of the Addicted (CURA), Hispanic AIDS Education Program

35 Lincoln Park
P. O. Box 180
Newark, NJ 07101
201-622-3570 (Main)
201-621-8330 (Fax)

CURA is dedicated to helping Hispanics who have drug and alcohol addictions. The Hispanic AIDS Education Program offers residential drug treatment, substance abuse counseling, case management, support groups, and referrals. Other services include rental assistance, legal assistance, financial aid, counseling, peer education, street outreach, and training.

Puertorriquenos Asociados Community Organization (PACO), Grass Roots Initiative Program

180 Fourth Street
Jersey City, NJ 07302
201-798-1446 (Main)
201-798-0704 (Other)
201-798-0363 (Fax)

PACO's Grass Roots Initiative Program (GRIP) provides the full range of HIV-prevention education and support for Hispanics living with HIV/AIDS. Referrals are made to substance abuse detoxification programs and spiritual counseling is available. GRIP offers food services, assistance with shopping, and homemaker services, as well as advocacy, entitlement counseling, and HIV outreach to welfare agencies.

New York

Alianza Dominicana, Holistic Orientation Prevention Education Project (HOPE)

715 W 179th Street
P. O. Box 60
New York, NY 10033
212-740-3737 (Hotline)
212-795-4226 (Main)
212-795-4285 (Fax)

The HOPE Project of Alianza Dominicana provides a hotline managed by youths aged 14 to 20 years as part of a public awareness campaign. Material for recreation programs, such as audiovisual equipment, blank tapes, tape recorders, and artists' materials, are available. HOPE offers theater presentations on AIDS-related issues, HIV-antibody testing, counseling, food services, gay men's outreach, and legal and housing referrals.

Association for Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment (ADAPT)

2230 First Avenue
New York, NY 10029
(212) 289-1957 (Main)
(212) 876-8269 (Fax)

ADAPT provides street outreach and AIDS prevention education to injection drug abusers in the tristate region. Focusing on Hispanics, ADAPT identifies the needs of current and former drug abusers and advocates for improved HIV prevention and treatment services and funding. ADAPT teaches health and social service providers how to provide HIV prevention education to drug users, their sexual partners, prostitutes, and racial/ethnic minorities.

El Puente

211 S. Fourth Street
Brooklyn, NY 11211
718-387-0404 (Main)
718-599-3087 (Fax)

El Puente offers counseling, crisis intervention, HIV/AIDS education, and referrals for people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. In addition there are theater presentations on AIDS-related issues, one-on-one peer education, substance abuse treatment, and job counseling and training.

Hispanic AIDS Forum (HAF)

184 Fifth Avenue
Seventh Floor
New York, NY 10010
212-741-9797 (Main)
212-741-0010 (Fax)

HAF addresses the critical deficiencies in public education, prevention, and health and social services for Hispanics living with HIV/AIDS and those at risk of contracting the disease. HAF provides administrative support for two centers, maintains a speakers' bureau, provides print and audiovisual materials, and makes referrals.

Latino Commission on AIDS

80 Fifth Avenue
Suite 1501
New York, NY 10011
212-675-3288 (Main)
212-675-3466 (Fax)
lcoany@aol.com (E-mail)

The Latino Commission on AIDS advocates needle exchanges and addresses other AIDS-related issues, providing technical assistance and leadership services. It provides women's empowerment training, legislation advocacy, a Latino Prison Project, and media outreach. The Religious Project provides AIDS education through churches.

Puerto Rican Youth Development and Resource Center (PRYD)

997 N Clinton Avenue
Rochester, NY 14621
716-325-3570 (Main)
716-325-3767 (Fax)

PRYD offers HIV/AIDS prevention education in the form of workshops, peer education, and street outreach. Staff provide case management, support groups, and referrals for children, youth, and adults. Prevention programs are offered in conjunction with the YWCA and with middle schools and high schools.

Pennsylvania

Asociacion Puertorriquenos en Marcha (APM), Programa Esmeralda

2147 N Sixth Street
Philadelphia, PA 19122
215-236-8885 (Main)
215-232-9450 (Fax)

APM's Programa Esmeralda provides AIDS-related services to Puerto Ricans, Spanish-speaking inmates, and other Hispanics in the greater Philadelphia area. The Program's services include crisis intervention, counseling, housing for people living with AIDS and other disabilities, health and dental care, and family and couples therapy.

***Congreso de Latinos Unidos
Programa Esfuerzo
AIDS Education Services***

719 W Girard Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19123
215-763-8870 (Main)
215-763-8325 (Fax)

Congreso de Latinos Unidos' AIDS Education Services offers confidential HIV testing and pre- and post-test counseling. Other services include peer education, street outreach, condom distribution, and substance abuse treatment.

Council of Spanish Speaking Organizations of the Lehigh Valley (CSSOLV), Latino AIDS Outreach Program

128 W Fourth Street
Bethlehem, PA 18015



610-861-6845 (Main)
610-861-2947 (Fax)

CSSOLV's Latino AIDS Outreach Program (LAOP) provides support services to Hispanics living with HIV/AIDS and their families. LAOP's services include support groups, community education and outreach, emergency care services, financial assistance, and print materials.

Spanish-Speaking Council of Reading and Berks County

225 N Fourth Street
Reading, PA 19601
610-376-3748 (Main)
610-372-2619 (Fax)

Spanish-Speaking Council of Reading and Berks County works to improve the health of migrant workers and provides them HIV/STD prevention education.

Puerto Rico

American Red Cross, Puerto Rico Chapter

G.P.O. Box 10607
San Juan, PR 00902
787-721-7383 (Main)
787-725-0121 (Spanish)
787-725-8190 (Fax)

The Puerto Rican Chapter of the American Red Cross provides HIV/AIDS education in the form of training or workshops, and distributes brochures, videos, and workbooks. HIV/AIDS instructors are available for workplace education.

***Fundacion SIDA de Puerto Rico
Puerto Rican AIDS Foundation***

P.O. Box 36-4842
San Juan, PR 00936-4842
787-782-9600 (Main)
787-782-8888 (Other)

Fundacion SIDA has been a pioneer of HIV prevention work among Latinos, providing support to persons living with AIDS and their loved ones and education to the entire community. Alborada, an HIV/AIDS news magazine, is published quarterly, and there are programs for at-risk youth and women.

Rhode Island

Rhode Island Project AIDS

232 W Exchange Street
Providence, RI 02903
800-726-3010 (Hotline)
401-831-5522 (Main)
401-831-5693 (Deaf)
401-454-0299 (Fax)

This organization offers counseling, advocacy, support groups, a buddies program, street outreach, and a toll-free hotline. Staff also train Hispanic and gay youth to educate other adolescents about HIV/AIDS and related issues.

Texas

Center for Health Policy Development (CHPD), AIDS Information

6905 Alamo Downs Parkway
San Antonio, TX 78238
800-847-7212 (Toll-Free)
210-520-8020 (Main)
210-520-9522 (Fax)

CHPD advocates for change on behalf of Hispanics living in Texas and in surrounding states. CHPD's Hispanic Health Resource Center collects, develops, and distributes health information and technical assistance to health professionals and community organizations; develops policy papers; and publishes two newsletters.

Hispanic AIDS Committee (HAC)

132 W Grayson Street
P. O. Box 120190
San Antonio, TX 78212
210-224-7330 (Hotline)
210-224-2472 (Fax)

HAC provides education and support to Hispanics living with HIV/AIDS in South Texas, including street outreach, a detoxification program, temporary housing, and an AIDS hotline.

Thomason Hospital, Family Planning Services

4824 Alberta Avenue, Suite 403
El Paso, TX 79905
915-532-5454 (Main)
915-521-2810 (Other)
915-521-7980 (Fax)

Thomason Hospital's Family Planning Services provides AIDS prevention education to Hispanic families and women of childbearing age, including contraception, physical examinations, STD screening, OB/GYN services, and counseling. It also provides HIV education and contraception for adolescents. Parental consent is not required for service delivery to adolescents.

Valley AIDS Council (VAC)

2220 Haine Drive, Suite 47
Harlingen, TX 78550
800-840-3629 (Toll-Free/National Bilingual)
210-428-9322 (Main)
210-412-5875 (Fax)

Serving mostly Hispanics, VAC provides primary health care, case management, a buddies program, a workplace program, community education and outreach, and an audiovisual lending library. VAC distributes condoms and manages media campaigns.

Washington, D.C.

Clinica del Pueblo

1470 Irving Street, NW
Washington, DC 20010
202-462-4799 (Main)
202-462-5160 (HIV Program)
202-332-0085 (Fax)

La Clinica del Pueblo provides free bilingual, bicultural care to the Hispanic community. Services include primary medical care for adults and children, primary medical care and case management for people living with HIV and AIDS, interpreter services, mental health services, support groups, community health education, and HIV prevention projects.

***D.C. Commission of Public Health,
Department of Human Services, Agency for
HIV/AIDS, Division of HIV Prevention***

717 14th Street, NW
Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005
202-727-2500 (Main)
202-727-0577 (TTY)
202-727-8471 (Fax)

The D.C. Commission of Public Health, Department of Human Services, Agency for HIV/AIDS, coordinates the District's response to the AIDS epidemic. It serves Hispanics and other groups through activities such as public education, training, and referrals to HIV-antibody testing and counseling. Funding is provided to community-based organizations for education, outreach, and patient services.

Whitman-Walker Clinic (WWC) AIDS Program

1407 S Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
202-797-3500 (Main)
202-328-0697 (Spanish)
202-332-2437 (AIDS Information)

202-833-3234 (Gay and Lesbian Hotline)
 202-797-3575 (TTY)
 202-797-3504 (Fax)

The WWC is a volunteer-based lesbian and gay community health organization that provides a full range of AIDS services. WWC offers outreach to Latino gay/bisexual men and lesbians and provides an IV Drug Abuse and Prostitute Project that recruits outreach workers and counselors for street encounters. Project AORTA (AIDS Education Outreach to the Alienated) educates male prostitutes and transgendered individuals about HIV/AIDS.

Wisconsin

***United Migrant Opportunity Services (UMOS),
 Midwestern Regional Migrant Farmworkers
 AIDS Education and Prevention Consortium***

929 W Mitchell Street
 P. O. Box 04129
 Milwaukee, WI 53204
 800-279-8667 (Toll-Free in Wisconsin only)
 414-671-5700 (Main)
 414-671-4833 (Fax)

UMOS serves Hispanic and seasonal farm workers throughout the Midwest and helps community organizations develop HIV programs for the Hispanic community. Outreach is bilingual and focuses on risk reduction for women, adolescents, and children. The Hispanic Network Delivery Systems project offers access to alcohol and drug abuse treatment, HIV antibody testing, counseling, food services, and housing.



LATIN AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

LATIN AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

The Latin American organizations listed in this section are drawn from the NPIN Resources and Services Database and provide HIV/AIDS advocacy, services, research, and community education and outreach. For a more extensive list of Latin American organizations that provide HIV/AIDS services, contact the International Council of AIDS Service Organizations (ICASO) at Apartado Postal 13-320 Distrito Federal, 03500 Ciudad de Mexico, MEXICO; 011 52-5-666-6849 (Phone); 011 52-5-606-7216 (Fax); colsol@laneta.apc.org (E-mail).

Argentina

Fundación Asistencial Materno-Infantil de Ayuda a Niños Carenciados y Discapacitados (FUNDAMIND)

24 de Noviembre 140
1170 Buenos Aires
REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA
011 54-1-957-7333
011 54-1-957-7111
info@fundamind.org.ar (E-mail)
<http://www.fundamind.org.ar> (Web Site)

FUNDAMIND provides information about HIV/AIDS therapies and treatments. Its "Hope Corner" ("Rincon de Esperanza") Web site features a glossary of HIV/AIDS terms, an epidemiological profile of AIDS in Argentina, a young people's prevention campaign, and information about RNP, an association of people living with AIDS.

Fundación COR

Emilio Mitre 214
1640 Martinez
Provincia de Buenos Aires
REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

011 54-1-793-8468
<http://www.ets-sida.org.ar/cor.htm> (Web Site)

Fundación COR trains people that help children living with HIV. It also offers HIV/AIDS training to faith organizations and members of the community and provides programs and materials on the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other STDs.

Fundación Para Estudios e Investigación de la Mujer (FEIM)

Parana #135
Piso 3/Dpto 13
1017 Buenos Aires
REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA
011 54-1-372-2763
feim@feim.wamane.hc.org (E-mail)

FEIM offers education programs including outreach, training, workshops, conferences, library services, and written and audiovisual materials. Behavioral research, statistical reporting, and networking are also provided.

Fundación R.E.D.

C.C. 50
Suc 53 Ciudad de Buenos Aires
REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA
011 54-1-963-8180 (Telefax)
Burgosma@siscor.bibnal.edu.ar (E-mail)

Fundacion R.E.D. conducts HIV/AIDS prevention campaigns and researches cultural attitudes towards AIDS. It trains health promoters and provides psychological and legal assistance to people living with HIV/AIDS.

Proyecto de Asociación de Lucha contra el SIDA

Santiago del Estero 454 9 "35"
1075 Buenos Aires
REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA
011 54-1-383-2212
Proyecto Asociacion Lucha contra el SIDA was founded to memorialize those who have died of AIDS-related illness. With the AIDS

Memorial Quilt, it links diverse people in their shared expressions of common grief in response to AIDS. The association also raises funds for persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Unión Argentina Contra Las Enfermedades de Transmision Sexual (UACETS)

PASTEUR 740
2do Piso
Capital Federal
Buenos Aires
REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA
011 54-1-951-2448 (Foreign)
UACETS@ets-sida.org.ar (E-mail)
<http://www.ets-sida.org.ar/uacets.htm>
(Web Site)

UACETS raises awareness of STDs and HIV/AIDS. It educates health professionals and lay people, provides radio and TV campaigns, and collaborates with government and political groups.

Bolivia

Regional EDNA Office, Environmental Development Action in the Third World

Villa Dolores
Ave Antofagasta 2002
Casa del Fraternidad
BOLIVIA

Casilla Postal 9972
La Paz
BOLIVIA
011 591-2-81-1695
EDNA@UNBOL.BO (E-mail)

EDNA (Environmental Development Action in the Third World) is an international organization that maintains an exchange and study network for member groups. EDNA focuses on how AIDS affects issues such as women's rights and the preservation of native cultures.

Brazil

Associacao Barasileria interdisciplinar de AIDS (ABIA)

Rue Sete de Setembro 48
12 andar
Rio de Janeiro 20050-000
BRAZIL
011 55-21-224-1654
011 55-21-224-3414 (Fax)
abia@ax.apc.org (E-mail)
<http://www.lbase.org.br/~abia> (Web Site)

ABIA offers policy analysis, educational materials, and a newsletter in Portuguese.

Associacao IVAN

#570-101 Pinheiros
Sao Paulo
BRAZIL
011-55-11-280-3552

Associacao IVAN Names Project Brazil, a chapter of the NAMES Project AIDS Memorial Quilt, was founded to memorialize all those who have died of AIDS-related illness. It links diverse people in their shared expressions of common grief in response to AIDS and raises funds for persons living with HIV/AIDS.

A Fundacao Oswaldo Cruz – FIOCRUZ

Av Brasil, 4635
Manguinhos
21.045-900, Rio de Janeiro
BRASIL
011 55-21-598-4242
<http://www.fiocruz.br/fiocruz.htm> (Web Site)

FIOCRUZ provides hospital and outpatient assistance and diagnostic health kits. It is linked to the Brazilian State Health Department and is charged with formulating strategy for public health.

Grupo Gay da Bahia (GGB)

Cx Postal 2552 Salvador
Bahia 40022-260
BRAZIL
011 55-71-322-2262
011 55-71-322-3782 (Fax)

GGB defends the interests of homosexuals, bisexuals, and lesbians. It educates people about AIDS and STDs, holds conferences, sponsors media campaigns, and publishes newsletters addressing AIDS and homosexuality.

Centro de Orientación e Investigación Integral (COIN)

Salvador Sturla 17
Consedom 3 pso
Santo Domingo
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
809 549-4880 (Main)

COIN focuses on educating high-risk groups. Services include AIDS education, counseling, and emotional support. Workshops are available for sex workers who wish to learn new trades. COIN also offers healthcare and laboratory services.

Chile

Corporación Chilena de Prevención del SIDA

General Jofre 170
49 Correo
22 Santiago
CHILE
011-56-2-222-8356
011-56-2-222-5255 (Fax)
CHIL AIDS@CCHPS.mic.cl (E-mail)

CHAPS provides referrals for HIV antibody testing; funeral, legal, and financial assistance; recreational programs; and a hotline. It also conducts behavioral research and analyzes policy.

Coordinadora de Animación Sociocultural (CASCO)

Arzobispo Merino
Bldg 208, Apt 306
Zona Colonial
Santo Domingo
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
809 685-6824 (Main)
809 221-5509 (Fax)

CASCO has an ongoing AIDS and STD prevention project, working to improve the health of residents of the Dominican Republic. It targets several audiences, including community-based organizations, male and female sex workers, street children, and healthcare professionals. CASCO collaborates with organizations in other countries to exchange experiences and initiatives.

Dominican Republic

Amigos Siempre Amigos (ASA)

Calle Yolanda Gustman,
Esquina 29 E
Santo Domingo
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
809 536-8118 (Main)
809 681-4827 (Fax)

ASA provides AIDS prevention and nondiscrimination information and information about treatments, including alternative therapies that use natural tropical resources.

Fundación Educativa y Vida

Ave 27 Febrero #313
Tercera planta Sanche Evaristo Morales
Santo Domingo
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
809 683-1469 (Main)

Fundación Educación y Vida provides HIV prevention, training courses, and evaluation of social programs regarding HIV/AIDS.

Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral (IDDI)

Luis I Tomen #654
 El Millon
 Santo Domingo
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
 809 534-1077 (Main)
 809 534-1080 (Fax)
 IDD@Tricom.net (E-mail)

IDDI offers AIDS education, family planning, nutritional services, and low-interest loans for individuals, families, and groups.

Programa Control de Enfermedades de Transmisión Sexual y SIDA (PROCEDS)

Calle Mahadma Gandhi #351
 Puerto Plata
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
 809 688-6772 (Main)
 809 686-7697 (Fax)

PROCEDS provides AIDS and STD education and a blood bank and helps people living with AIDS receive treatment while they continue to live in their own cities.

Mexico

Consejo Nacional de Prevención y Control del SIDA (CONASIDA) Centro Regional de Intercambio Documentación e Información sobre SIDA (CRIDIS)

Tallapan 4585, 2nd Floor
 Col Toriello Guerra
 Distrito Federal
 14050 Mexico City
 MEXICO
 011 52-5-528-4856
 011 52-5-528-4220 (Fax)

CONASIDA and CRIDIS are educational campaigns for AIDS prevention. CONASIDA sponsors conferences and provides outreach.

CRIDIS maintains a collection of AIDS-related health materials, audiovisual materials, and a bibliographic database.

Fundación Panamericana del SIDA (PAAF)

Periferico Sur 4809
 61460 Ciudad de Mexico
 MEXICO
 011 52-5-655-9011
 011 52-5-655-8211 (Fax)

PAAF provides HIV/AIDS training for health professionals.

International Council of AIDS Service Organizations (ICASO) Latin American and the Caribbean Council of AIDS Service Organizations (LACCSO)

Apartado Postal 13-320
 Distrito Federal
 03500 Ciudad de Mexico
 MEXICO
 011 52-5-666-6849
 011 52-5-606-7216 (Fax)
 colsol@laneta.apc.org (E-mail)

ICASO promotes the response of community-based organizations to HIV/AIDS. Colectivo Sol (ColSol), the host organization for ICASO's Latin American and Caribbean chapters, was established for gay rights and provides AIDS prevention education. ColSol manages an AIDS/sexual health resource center and a gay and lesbian documentation center and hosts training sessions and meetings.

Michoacanos Unidos por la Salud y Contra el SIDA (MUSSAC)

Ignacio Lotes Rayon 578
 Morelia
 Michoacan 5800
 MEXICO
 011 52-4-317-0597

MUSSAC advocates for migrant workers in the United States with HIV/AIDS. It offers case

management, referrals, financial assistance, outreach, and education and provides technical assistance to other organizations providing support for migrant workers living with HIV/AIDS.

Peru

Arpillera de Nombres de Peru

Jr. Paraguay 478
Lima 1
PERU
011 51-14-233-1396

Arpillera de Nombres de Peru, a chapter of the NAMES Project AIDS Memorial Quilt, was founded to memorialize all those who have died of AIDS-related illnesses. It links diverse people in their shared expressions of common grief in response to AIDS and raises funds for persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Centro de Estudios de Problemas Economicos y Sociales de la Juventud (CEPEJSU)

Av Ignacio Merino 1855
Of 301 Lince
Lima 14
PERU
011 51-14-71-3587
011 51-14-71-3587 (Fax)
aargcpju@chavin.rsp.net.pe (E-mail)

CEPEJSU operates a drug abuse hotline and an HIV/AIDS hotline. It also provides training for health and community service professionals, support groups, and counseling. CEPEJSU produces two brochures, "If They Ask You, What Will You Say About AIDS?" and "Adolescence."

Trinidad and Tobago

Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC)
16-18 Jamaica Boulevard
Federation Park
P. O. Box 164
Port of Spain

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

809 622-4261 (Main)
809 622-4262 (Other)
809 622-2792 (Fax)
cec_email@paho.org (E-mail)

CAREC provides laboratory and epidemiology services to member countries. The Epidemiology Services Division surveys diseases in the Caribbean, monitoring trends, identifying causes, and developing public health responses. The Laboratory Services Division provides expertise in bacteriology, virology, parasitology, and entomology.

Community Action Resource

101 Oxford Street
Port of Spain
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
809 622-0176 (Main)

The Community Action Resource, a chapter of the NAMES Project AIDS Memorial Quilt, was founded to memorialize all those who have died of AIDS-related illnesses. It links diverse people in their shared expressions of common grief in response to AIDS and raises funds for persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Venezuela

Acción Ciudadana Contra el SIDA (ACCSI)
Apartado Postal 4734
Caracas 1010
VENEZUELA
011 58-2-232-7938
011 58-2-235-9215 (Fax)
ACCSI@CCS.internet.ve (E-mail)

ACCSI defends the rights of those in Venezuela affected by the HIV epidemic. ACCSI offers legal counseling and assistance, provides information and education programs, and collaborates with government agencies to develop policy and interpret legislation.



FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

The organizations listed in this section were drawn from the NPIN Funding Database and fund programs that relate to Hispanics and HIV/AIDS. Contact these organizations directly to learn about current funding opportunities or to find financial support for HIV/AIDS education, prevention, and support services.

For a more extensive list of organizations that provide HIV/AIDS funding, contact NPIN at 1-800-458-5231 (1-800-243-7012 TTY) or visit the NPIN Web site at <http://www.cdcnpin.org> and search our Funding Database.

American Foundation for AIDS Research (AmFAR)

120 Wall Street, Thirteenth Floor
New York, NY 10005
800-329-6327 (Toll-Free)
212-806-1600 (Main)
212-806-1601 (Fax)
www.amfar.org (Web Site)

AmFAR provides financial support to research projects, especially studies of the molecular biology and genetics of HIV, and awards grants for the development of HIV/AIDS prevention programs for high-risk, underserved populations or groups. AmFAR helps community groups in Latin America with HIV/AIDS prevention programs.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Procurement and Grants Office

255 E Paces Ferry Road, NE
Atlanta, GA 30305
(404) 842-6575 (Main)

CDC provides funds for HIV prevention projects for Hispanic and community-based organizations serving populations at increased risk of acquiring or transmitting HIV infection. Programs must be located in the 40

Metropolitan Statistical Areas most heavily affected by HIV/AIDS.

Eugene & Agnes E. Meyer Foundation Washington AIDS Partnership

Washington Regional Association of
Grantmakers
1400 16th Street, NW
Suite 360
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 939-3440 (Main)

Through the Washington AIDS Partnership, the Eugene & Agnes E. Meyer Foundation provides funding for nonprofit organizations in the greater Washington, DC regional area. Funding is provided for projects providing HIV prevention education, specifically targeted, culturally appropriate efforts that build upon successful models and draw upon experience in the field.

National AIDS Fund

1400 I Street, NW
Suite 1220
Washington, DC 20005-2208
(202) 408-4848 (Main)
(202) 408-1818 (Fax)

The National AIDS Fund provides care, advocacy, education, and research. Financial, program, and technical resources are provided to community foundations, local United Ways, and other groups to help them develop and implement HIV/AIDS initiatives to meet local needs.

National Latino/a Lesbian and Gay Organization, (LLEGO)

1612 K Street, NW
Suite 500
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 466-8240 (Main)
(202) 466-8530 (Fax)

LLEGO offers funding for the 1998 Small Grants Initiative. Grants are awarded to Latino lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender organizations or programs for HIV/AIDS prevention education, infrastructure development, and youth skills development and empowerment initiatives.

Public Welfare Foundation

2600 Virginia Avenue, NW
Suite 505
Washington, DC 20037-1977
(202) 965-1800 (Main)
(202) 625-1348 (Fax)

The Public Welfare Foundation is dedicated to supporting organizations that provide services to disadvantaged populations and to those working to improve the delivery of services that meet basic human needs. Funding is provided for HIV/AIDS prevention programs for at-risk populations, including Hispanics.

***Dade Community Foundation
South Florida Community AIDS
Partnership***

200 South Biscayne Boulevard
Suite 2780
Miami, FL 33131-2343
(305) 371-2711 (Main)
(305) 371-5342 (Fax)

The South Florida Community AIDS Partnership's funding opportunities address gaps in the local AIDS service system. Funding priorities include prevention programs designed to reach at-risk, underserved population groups, including Hispanic women and adolescents, homeless individuals, migrants, immigrants, and inmates.

Threshold Foundation

P. O. Box 29903
San Francisco, CA 94129-0903
(415) 561-6400 (Main)
(415) 561-6401 (Fax)
The Threshold Foundation funds cutting-edge programs that address social, global, and environmental issues.

TLC Funding

7305 Mardell Court
Orlando, FL 32835
(800) 290-8171 (Toll-Free)
(407) 522-7083 (Main)
(407) 522-7085 (Fax)
tlcfunding@aol.com (E-Mail)

TLC Funding is a viatical settlement firm that buys life insurance policies on terminally ill persons, including persons living with AIDS.

***US Conference of Mayors (USCM)
Health Programs***

1620 Eye Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 293-7330 (Main)
(202) 429-0422 (Fax)

The USCM offers grants to community organizations that provide services to Hispanics with HIV/AIDS. Acceptable activities and programs include street and community outreach, health education and risk reduction, HIV prevention case management, and other community interventions that have shown promise in reaching gay or bisexual minority men and women.

***US Department of Health and Human Services
(DHHS) Office of Minority Health***

Office of Minority Health
200 Independence Avenue, SW
Room 718E
Washington, DC 20201-0001
(202) 245-7366 (Main)

DHHS provides grants for community organizations that provide healthcare, mental health services, and social services to high-risk populations. The programs should aim to improve quality of life or lengthen life.

Washington Regional Association of Grantmakers (WRAG)

Washington AIDS Partnership

1400 16th Street, NW
Suite 430
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 939-3440 (Main)
(202) 939-3442 (Fax)
hunsj.wrag@rag.org (E-Mail)

Through the Washington AIDS Partnership, WRAG provides funds to support HIV prevention and direct care for those affected by and infected with HIV/AIDS. Grantees include Latino/a organizations in the Washington metropolitan area.

World Health Organization (WHO)

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

Regional Office for the Americas

525 23rd Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037
(202) 974-3000 (Main)
(202) 974-3663 (Fax)
<http://www.paho.org> (Web Site)

WHO, PAHO's Regional Office for the Americas, supports health-related research and demonstration projects through national governments.



INTERNET RESOURCES

INTERNET RESOURCES

The Internet is a rich source of information about Hispanics and HIV/AIDS. This section presents select Internet sites that provide information on health issues affecting Hispanics, such as HIV/AIDS. For Web sites for national, international, state, regional, and local organizations, refer to the Organizations section of this Pathfinder.

The sites listed here are intended to serve as a starting point in your exploration of the Internet as a source of information on HIV and AIDS. To find additional health information on the Internet, use search engines or directories of Internet sites, which search for terms you specify. Some search engines are:

Alta Vista: <http://altavista.digital.com>

Hotbot: <http://www.hotbot.com>

Infoseek: <http://www.infoseek.com>

Lycos: <http://www.lycos.com>

Open Text: <http://index.opentext.net>

For additional sites and suggestions for conducting a thorough Internet search, refer to the NPIN Internet Pathfinder, which you can order by calling NPIN at 1-800-458-5231 (1-800-243-7012 TTY) and requesting document number B322. The Internet Pathfinder is also available through the NPIN FTP site at <ftp://ftp.cdcnpin.org/Path>.

AIDS & the Latino Community

<http://clnet.ucr.edu/research/aids/aidscomm.html>

<http://latino.sscnet.ucla.edu/research/aids/aidscomm.html>

This Web site lists resources for the Latino community developed at the University of California, including a bilingual glossary of drugs and treatments and of basic HIV/AIDS terminology, and a section on AIDS in Mexico.

AIDS Resources Information & Services of Santa Clara County (ARIS)

<http://www.aris.org>

This Web site describes ARIS' services both to people living with AIDS and to the community and includes volunteer information, statistics, and news.

American Red Cross Hispanic HIV/AIDS Program

<http://www.redcross.org/hss/HIVAIDS/hispanic/>

This site offers access to HIV/AIDS prevention education materials and posters, in Spanish or English, geared toward different age groups. The American Red Cross Hispanic HIV/AIDS Program also offers materials focusing on issues related to HIV/AIDS in the workplace.

CDC National AIDS Hotline

<http://www.ashastd.org/nah/nah.html>

<http://www.ashastd.org/nah/sida.html>
(Spanish)

This Web site offers e-mail access to the CDC National AIDS Hotline. In addition, you may access information about trends in the AIDS epidemic, treatment, and living with HIV. Through this site you can learn about other CDC HIV/AIDS-related programs and services, including those provided in Spanish; link to other HIV/AIDS Web sites; and access the National AIDS Hotline newsletter.

Center for AIDS Prevention Studies

<http://www.caps.ucsf.edu>

<http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/espanolindex.html>
(Spanish)

This site from the Center for AIDS Prevention Studies at the University of California, San Francisco, includes a list of AIDS prevention information. For example, *Hermanos de Luna y Sol (Brothers of Moon and Sun)*, an HIV risk-reduction intervention program that

targets immigrant, Spanish-speaking gay/bisexual men, was recently highlighted.

Comparing Apples and Oranges: Research Issues in the Surveillance of HIV/AIDS in Latinos Residing in the U.S.

<http://clnet.ucr.edu/research/aids/conf/comparin.htm>

This site offers the text of a paper, by Dr. Kenneth L. Dominguez of CDC, which asks if place of birth can be used as a proxy for ancestry when describing the HIV/AIDS epidemic among Latinos residing in the U.S.

CONASIDA

<http://www.cenids.ssa.gob.mx/conasida/>
(Spanish)

Operated by the Mexican Consejo Nacional de Prevención y Control del SIDA, this site provides information on historical and social issues relating to HIV/AIDS and Mexicans. For example, the full text of an address in Mexico City by President Zedillo on Medical Day, October 23, 1998, was recently featured.

Family Health International

<http://www.fhi.org/>
<http://www.fhi.org/sp/rhp/sp/fhis.html> (Spanish)

Family Health International (FHI) works to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV. This Web site provides access to information about HIV/AIDS, family planning, and sexually transmitted diseases, as well as access to FHI's publications.

HIV InSite

<http://hivinsite.ucsf.edu/>
<http://hivinsite.ucsf.edu/spanish/> (Spanish)

This site provides information about medical and social issues surrounding the HIV/AIDS epidemic. This site also provides access to

community resources, databases, listservs, and links related to HIV/AIDS.

Hispanic Center of Excellence

<http://www-sbp.bcm.tmc.edu/HispanicHealth/index.html>

This site provides information about the Hispanic Center of Excellence (HCOE) program, which aims to increase the number of Hispanic physicians working in Hispanic communities in South Texas. The site offers background information on HCOE, a student application form, a directory, and information on courses.

National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations

<http://www.cossmho.org/>

This Web site provides information about National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations' services, programs, and publications, as well as links to other health- and HIV/AIDS-related information. Information in Spanish is available.

Office on Minority Health Resource Center

<http://www.omhrc.gov/>

The Office on Minority Health Resource Center is a national resource and referral service on minority health topics. This site includes access to publications, databases, events, conferences, and funding resources.

SIDA-VIH News (Argentina)

<http://www.virtualizar.com/sidanews> (Spanish)

This site provides HIV/AIDS news from Argentina. It provides articles on several topics related to HIV/AIDS, including HIV/

AIDS and labor rights and HIV/AIDS and sports. It also provides information for physicians and epidemiologists.

UNAPRO, Union para la ayuda y proteccion de los afectados por el SIDA

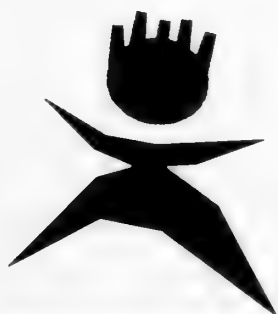
<http://www.tst.hnet.es/unapro/index.htm>
(Spanish)

This site provides a list of seminars and conferences, articles on health and nutrition, and volunteer information.

VIH y SIDA

<http://www.ctv.es/USERS/fpardo/home.html>

This site contains a compendium of HIV/AIDS information organized in short essays on topics such as statistics, clinical manifestations, and antiretroviral treatment.



JOURNAL ARTICLES

JOURNAL ARTICLES

Journal articles discuss treatment barriers, present the results of behavioral interventions, and address other issues relating to Hispanics and HIV/AIDS. For a more extensive list of journal articles as well as monographs, meeting abstracts and papers, and newspaper articles on HIV/AIDS, visit the National Library of Medicine's AIDSLINE at <http://igm.nlm.nih.gov/> or call the National Library of Medicine toll-free at 1-888-346-3656.

Crute, S. African-American and Latina women fight culture to obtain care. *Journal of the International Association of Physicians AIDS Care*. 4(5): 36-8, May 1998.

This article discusses the barriers to providing treatment to Latina and African-American women and explores the different approaches healthcare providers can take to break down cultural and male objections.

Marin et al. Self-efficacy to use condoms in unmarried Latino adults. *American Journal of Community Psychology*. 26(1): 53-71, February 1998.

This article provides the results of a study of condom use in Latinos and discusses the barriers and demographic factors that influence condom use.

Castaneda, D., and B. Collins. Structure and activities of agencies providing HIV and AIDS education and prevention to Latina/Latino communities. *AIDS Education & Prevention*. 9(6): 533-50, December 1997.

Based on a study of California-based community agencies, this article explores the differences in the structure and activities of Hispanic and non-

Hispanic organizations that provide HIV and AIDS education and prevention services.

Diaz, T., and M. Klevens. Differences by ancestry in sociodemographics and risk behaviors among Latinos with AIDS. The Supplement to HIV and AIDS Surveillance Project Group. *Ethnicity & Disease*. 7(3): 200-6, Autumn 1997.

The article discusses the results of a study of 1,785 Hispanics with AIDS and how they became infected. The study uncovered some differences based on country of origin and gender.

McVea, K. L. Lay injection practices among migrant farm workers in the age of AIDS: Evolution of a biomedical folk practice. *Social Science & Medicine*. 45(1): 91-8, July 1997.

Hispanic migrant farm workers frequently inject vitamins and antibiotics without medical supervision. This article focuses on physicians' ability to influence this relatively new folk treatment by discouraging unsafe injection practices.

Flaskerud, J. H., A. M. Nyamathi, and G. C. Uman. Longitudinal effects of an HIV testing and counseling programme for low-income Latina women. *Ethnicity & Health*. 2(1-2): 89-103, May-June 1997.

This article explores the effects of an HIV-antibody testing, counseling, and education program on the knowledge and practices of low-income Latina women in Los Angeles. The authors conclude that, due to cultural influences, knowledge of HIV prevention did not necessarily reduce Latina women's risk of HIV infection or transmission to uninfected partners.



EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

The educational materials listed in this section are drawn from the NPIN Educational Materials Database and include fact sheets, guides, reports, and videos on HIV/AIDS. These materials address issues relating to HIV/AIDS among Hispanics; all materials are available in Spanish unless noted otherwise.

Educational materials are listed alphabetically and grouped by distributor. For a more extensive list of educational materials on HIV/AIDS, contact NPIN at 1-800-458-5231 (1-800-243-7012 TTY) or visit the NPIN Web site at <http://www.npin.org> and search our Educational Materials Database.

Materials Available Through the CDC National Prevention Information Network (NPIN)

To obtain copies of the following materials, call NPIN at 1-800-458-5231 (1-800-243-7012 TTY) and provide the publication number. Many documents can be viewed and downloaded online through the NPIN Web site at <http://www.cdcnpin.org>. All documents can be ordered through NPIN's online ordering system.

A Guide to Social Security and SSI Disability Benefits for People with HIV Infection

This manual explains Social Security benefits for people with HIV/AIDS and how to file for disability benefits. The manual also reviews rules designed to help people with AIDS return to work (Social Security Administration Office of Public Inquiries, 1993). Request publication no. D443 (English version); no. D446 (Spanish version).

AIDS Prevention Guide: The Facts about HIV Infection and AIDS; Putting the Facts To Use

This manual for parents and other concerned adults defines HIV/AIDS, discusses how the virus is transmitted, and answers common questions (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1994). Request publication no. D458 (English version); no. D115 (Spanish version).

Are Informal Caregivers Important in AIDS Care?

This fact sheet discusses the role informal caregivers play for people living with HIV/AIDS, summarizes the physical and emotional burdens caregivers undergo, and describes two community-based projects that provide support to informal caregivers (University of California, San Francisco, 1996). Request publication no. D094 (English version); no. D828 (Spanish version).

A Message to the Third Man in My Life

In this poster, an Hispanic mother, with her two sons, talks about taking care in her dating relationships to convey the importance of using condoms and avoiding injection drug use (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1990). Request poster no. P087 (English); no. P088 (Spanish).

Because You Love Them: A Parent's Planning Guide

This guide serves as a resource for HIV-positive parents, helping them plan their children's future. It covers topics such as financial assistance programs, wills, power of attorney, insurance, and support services (Child Welfare League of America, 1994). Request publication no. D251 (English version); no. D831 (Spanish version).

Can Clinicians Help with HIV Prevention?

This fact sheet examines clinicians' role in HIV prevention (University of California, San Francisco, 1995). Request publication no. D811 (English version); no. D819 (Spanish version).

Can HIV Prevention Make a Difference for Men Who Have Sex with Men?

This fact sheet describes HIV prevention for gay men, examines which HIV prevention programs work and which populations are still in need, and points out what more needs to be done (University of California, San Francisco, 1995). Request publication no. D814 (English version); no. D820 (Spanish version).

Do Condoms Work?

This fact sheet reviews the use of condoms in HIV prevention, examines why people avoid using condoms, and discusses how condoms could be promoted more effectively. (University of California, San Francisco, 1995). Request publication no. D807 (English version); no. D808 (Spanish version).

Does Needle Exchange Work?

This fact sheet addresses the major questions associated with needle exchange. It discusses why injecting drug users share needles, ways to reduce risk, and cost factors (University of California, San Francisco, 1995). Request publication no. D810 (English version); no. D812 (Spanish version).

Does Sex Education Work?

This fact sheet discusses sex education, whether it should be taught in school, which programs seem to work best, and the future need for sex education programs (University of California, San Francisco, 1995). Request publication no. D818 (English version); no. D889 (Spanish version).

Family Guide for HIV/AIDS Prevention

This guide presents fundamental HIV/AIDS information for parents and families, including descriptions of risky behavior, how the virus is transmitted, prevention, symptoms, disease progression, testing, and counseling (American Red Cross, 1997). Request publication no. D917 (English and Spanish version).

Guidelines for the Clinical Management of HIV Infection in Adults

This report, written primarily for healthcare professionals, provides guidelines for managing HIV in adults (Pan American Health Organization, 1991). Request publication no. D525 (Spanish version) or contact the World Health Organization, Pan American Health Organization, Regional Office for the Americas, 525 23rd Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, 202-974-3000.

Guidelines for the Clinical Management of HIV Infection in Children

This report, written primarily for healthcare professionals, provides guidelines for managing HIV in children (Pan American Health Organization, 1993). Request publication no. D529 (Spanish version) or contact the World Health Organization, Pan American Health Organization, Regional Office for the Americas, 525 23rd Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, 202-974-3000.

He Wouldn't Give Up Shooting Up... So I Gave Him Up

Addressed to women who have sex with injection drug users, this poster describes the connection between needle sharing and HIV infection. It also describes a young woman's decision to leave her partner because he would not stop using drugs or obtain counseling and treatment (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1989). Request poster no. P062 (English); no. P063 (Spanish).

HIV Infection and AIDS: Are You at Risk?

This brochure provides an overview of HIV/AIDS, describes ways HIV is transmitted, lists infection risk factors, and explains HIV-antibody testing (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1994). Request publication no. D539 (English version); no. D589 (Spanish version).

If He Doesn't Have a Condom, You Just Have to Take a Deep Breath and Tell Him to Go Get One

This poster urges young women to talk with their male sex partners about the importance of condom use (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1989). Request poster no. P106 (English); no. P107 (Spanish).

Is HIV Prevention a Good Investment?

This fact sheet discusses reasons why HIV prevention is a good investment, justifies spending money on AIDS, and debates the cost-effectiveness of HIV prevention programs (Harvard AIDS Institute, 1995). Request publication no. D832 (English version); no. D833 (Spanish version).

La Guia: A Resource Guide for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgendered Latinas/os

This directory lists organizations that provide services to bisexual, gay, and lesbian Hispanics (National Latino/a Lesbian and Gay Organization, 1997). Request publication no. D694.

Sex: Now You're Talking

Ricardo Molina hosts this video which offers personal accounts and information about sex and AIDS in the Hispanic community. The need for AIDS information, education, and prevention is stressed (KCET Television, 1994). Request video no. V259 (Spanish version).

Surgeon General's Report to the American Public on HIV Infection and AIDS

This report discusses HIV/AIDS in the United States and presents information about HIV symptoms, transmission, antibody tests and the proper use of condoms and spermicides. It also discusses research advances and steps to living well with HIV/AIDS (US Department of Health and Human Services Public Health Service, 1993). Request publication no. D323 (English version); no. D324 (Spanish version).

The Awakening in the Field

This video discusses the problems of HIV/AIDS among Hispanic migrant farm workers and reviews the lifestyle of typical migrant farm workers and behaviors that place migrant farm workers at risk for HIV infection. The video includes interviews with healthcare workers, outreach workers, farm workers, and families (KCET Television, 1994). Request video no. V429 (English version); no. V431 (Spanish version).

Using Condoms to Prevent HIV Infection and Other STDs

This brochure explains consistent and correct condom use to prevent HIV infection and the transmission of other STDs (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1993). Request publication no. D547 (English version); no. D548 (Spanish version).

Voluntary HIV Counseling and Testing: Facts, Issues, and Answers

This monograph explains the HIV-antibody test and issues surrounding testing. It presents information about the benefits of early treatment for AIDS, discusses how HIV is transmitted, and lists symptoms (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1994). Request publication no. D545 (English version); no. D591 (Spanish version).

We Know What Works in HIV Prevention, Why Aren't We Doing More of It?

This fact sheet reviews HIV education and prevention efforts and programs in the United States, explains that certain federal and state laws prohibit specific harm-reduction strategies, and offers suggestions for changing these laws and increasing education and prevention funding (University of California San Francisco, 1996). Request publication no. D347 (English version); no. D480 (Spanish version).

What Are Adolescents' HIV Prevention Needs?

This fact sheet describes adolescents' HIV-prevention needs, describes risk factors, and lists the pros and cons of the debate over AIDS education and the role of schools in HIV prevention education (University of California San Francisco, 1995). Request publication no. D816 (English version); no. D823 (Spanish version).

What Are Latinos' HIV Prevention Needs?

This fact sheet lists HIV-prevention needs of the Hispanic community; discusses cultural barriers to testing, treatment, and prevention; and describes community-based prevention programs in New York, San Francisco, and Boston (University of California San Francisco, 1996). Request publication no. D899 (English version); no. D898 (Spanish version).

What Are Sex Workers' HIV Prevention Needs?

This fact sheet focuses on risk factors faced by sex workers and steps they can take to prevent HIV infection (University of California San Francisco, 1996). Request publication no. D306 (English version); no. D846 (Spanish version).

What Are Substance Abusers' HIV Prevention Needs?

This fact sheet discusses the HIV-prevention needs of substance abusers, explains why

this population is at increased risk of HIV infection, and addresses obstacles to prevention and the importance of substance abuse treatment (University of California San Francisco, 1996). Request publication no. D349 (English version); no. D477 (Spanish version).

What Are Women's HIV Prevention Needs?

This fact sheet examines women's HIV prevention needs, discusses why women are at risk, and describes how women can protect themselves (University of California San Francisco, 1995). Request publication no. D804 (English version); no. D813 (Spanish version).

What Is Testing's Role in HIV Prevention?

This fact sheet describes the role of HIV testing, what testing is, and what HIV tests indicate. The fact sheet also discusses obstacles that prevent many people from seeking HIV testing (University of California San Francisco, 1995). Request publication no. D809 (English version); no. D824 (Spanish version).

Why Alcohol, Crack, and Other Drugs Can Put You at Risk for the AIDS Virus

This poster makes the point that recreational drug and alcohol use may impair judgment and cause people to indulge in behavior that puts them at risk for HIV infection (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1989). Request poster no. P149 (English); no. P150 (Spanish).

Why There's a Connection Between Sexually Transmitted Diseases and AIDS

This poster makes the point that HIV infection is transmitted like other sexually transmitted diseases, but is incurable (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1989). Request poster no. P151 (English); no. P152 (Spanish).

Your Job and HIV: Are There Risks?

This brochure answers basic questions about HIV transmission and risks associated with AIDS in the workplace (American Red Cross, 1996). Request publication no. D486 (Spanish version) or order from the American Red Cross Office of HIV/AIDS Education, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, VA 22042-1203, 800-375-2040.

Materials Available Through the AIDS Clinical Trials Information Service (ACTIS) and the AIDS Treatment Information Service (ATIS)

To obtain copies of the following materials, contact either ACTIS at P.O. Box 6421, Rockville, MD 20849-6421; 1-800-874-2572 (1-888-480-3739 TTY) or ATIS at P.O. Box 6303, Rockville, MD 20849-6303; 1-800-448-0440 (1-888-480-3739 TTY).

AIDS Clinical Trials Information Service

This brochure describes how physicians, healthcare providers, HIV-positive people, and others can find out more about AIDS clinical trials (AIDS Clinical Trials Information Service, 1993).

AIDS-Related Citomegalovirus

This brochure describes cytomegalovirus (CMV) disease, which affects people's eyes or digestive systems. It covers symptoms, treatments, and ways in which HIV-infected people can help themselves (National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, 1993).

AIDS-Related Mycobacterium Avium (MAC)

This brochure describes mycobacterium avium (MAC) disease, which affects people's eyes or digestive systems. It covers symptoms, treatments, and ways in which HIV-infected people can help themselves (Na-

tional Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, 1993).

Brain Infection Toxo

This brochure describes toxoplasmosis (toxo), a brain infection that can be especially serious for people with HIV/AIDS, and its symptoms, treatment, and prevention (National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, 1993).

HIV, Pregnancy, and AZT: Your Health, Your Baby, Your Decision

This video features four HIV-positive women discussing their decisions about the use of AZT during their pregnancies. The young mothers represent various ethnic backgrounds and include a Guatemalan immigrant (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1995).

HIV-Related TB

This brochure provides information about tuberculosis (TB), how to prevent its transmission, how people with TB should take care of themselves, and other important information people with HIV/AIDS need to know about TB (National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, 1993).

Infections Linked to AIDS

This brochure describes HIV, how people with HIV can stay healthy longer, and how to find information about current HIV/AIDS-drug treatment clinical trials (National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, 1993).

The Lung Infection: PCP (Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia)

This booklet describes PCP and its symptoms, prevention, and treatment. Contact numbers for information on HIV/AIDS and PCP studies and drug testing are included (National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, 1993).

Pregnancy and HIV: Is AZT the Right Choice for You and Your Baby?

This brochure describes the benefits of AZT for pregnant women, summarizes study results, and provides a short resource list (Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, 1995).

Testing Positive for HIV

This brochure covers self-care for people with HIV and lists infection prevention measures (National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, 1993).

Materials Available Through Other Organizations

Anyone Can Get AIDS

This brochure provides general information about AIDS, HIV infection, and ways to prevent infection (Illinois Department of Public Health, 1997). To order, contact Channing L. Bete Company, Inc., 200 State Road, South Deerfield, MA 01373; 800-628-7733.

Assisting Hispanic Community-Based Organizations to Understand and Work Effectively with the Religious Community

This report focuses on collaboration between Hispanic community-based organizations and the religious community to promote HIV education and prevention efforts. Available in English only (National Council of La Raza, 1993). To order, contact the National Council of La Raza, 1111 19th Street, NW, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20036; 202-785-1670.

Barriers to Condom use Among Puerto Rican Men Who Have Sex with Men

This report describes the sexual behavior of Puerto Rican men who engage in sex with men and the barriers to condom use among this population. Available in English only (New York Psychiatric Institute, 1995). To order,

contact the New York State Psychiatric Institute, HIV Center for Clinical and Behavioral Studies, 722 W. 168th Street, Unit 10, New York, NY 10032; 212-543-5788.

Confronting AIDS: Public Priorities in a Global Epidemic

This World Bank report provides recommendations, information, and analysis to help policy makers, development specialists, and public health experts design effective strategies for confronting the HIV epidemic in their own countries (World Bank, 1997). To order, contact the World Bank, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433; 202-473-9414.

Every Woman's Guide to HIV

This brochure provides information for women about HIV and STDs and how to avoid becoming infected (Impact AIDS, 1998). To order, contact Impact AIDS, 2748 Calle Serena, Santa Fe, NM 87505; 505-424-0722; Fax 505-424-7569.

Guidelines for Comprehensive Sexuality Education for Hispanic/Latino Youth; Kindergarten - 12th Grade

This manual adapts the Sexuality Information and Education Council of the U.S. Guidelines for Comprehensive Sexuality Education for Hispanic/Latino youth to reflect the cultural values and heritage of the Hispanic community (Sexuality Information and Education Council of the U.S., 1995). To order, contact the Sexuality Information and Education Council of the U.S., 130 W. 42nd Street, Suite 350, New York, NY 10036; 212-819-9770.

Health Emergency 1997: The Spread of Drug-Related AIDS Among African Americans and Latinos

This health report alerts health professionals and community health providers about the severity of HIV transmission rates among African-American and Latino injection drug users, presenting statistics and information

about needle exchange programs. Available in English only (Dogwood Center, 1996). To order, contact the Dogwood Center, P.O. Box 187, Princeton, NJ 08542; 609-924-4797.

HIV Facts

This brochure, which unfolds to a poster, presents basic information on HIV, including risk factors, the HIV antibody test, transmission, and treatment (Education Training and Research Associates, 1997). To order, contact the Education Training and Research Associates, P.O. Box 1830, Santa Cruz, CA 95061; 800-321-4407.

HIV: Understanding the Disease

This patient counseling kit contains current information on the pathogenesis of HIV and includes a video. The speakers, including an Hispanic, discuss the immune system, T-cell counts, viral replication, and how to fight HIV infection (Glaxo Wellcome Inc., 1995). To order, contact Glaxo Wellcome, Inc., Advocacy Relations, P.O. Box 13398; Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; 919-248-3000.

HIV/AIDS: A Picture of Health Flip Chart

This large flip chart contains basic information necessary to lead an education session on HIV transmission and prevention in English and Spanish. Infection, at-risk behaviors, prevention methods, symptoms, testing and treatment, and pregnancy and HIV are discussed (Education Training and Research Associates, 1997). To order, contact the Education Training and Research Associates, P.O. Box 1830, Santa Cruz, CA 95061; 800-321-4407.

HIV/AIDS Partnership Plan: Latinas Partners for Health

This book identifies goals for HIV prevention and gaps in HIV services. A major part of the book discusses how Latinas can work towards these goals to close the gaps. Available in English only (National Latina Health

Network, 1995). To order, contact the National Latina Health Network, 4818 Montgomery Lane, Suite 100, Bethesda, MD 20814; 301-951-9633.

Hispanic Psychology: Critical Issues in Theory and Research

This book discusses HIV/AIDS in the Hispanic community and examines the coping responses and motivating forces of Hispanic women. Available in English only (Sage Publications, 1994). To order, contact Sage Publications, Inc., P.O. Box 5084, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359; 805-499-0721.

Impact of Ryan White CARE Act Title I on Capacity Building in Latino Community-Based Organizations: Findings from a Study of Two Cities

This report presents the findings of a study that evaluated the effect of recent efforts under the Ryan White CARE Act Title I on the ability of Latino community-based organizations to provide direct care and support services. Available in English only (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, 1995). To order, contact the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, HIV/AIDS Bureau, Office of Science and Epidemiology, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 7A-07, Rockville, MD 20857; 301-443-6560.

Keep It Up for Life

This brochure explains how to make safer sex and condom use a regular part of sex, discusses reasons for the failure to use precautions, and suggests how to gain peer support to practice safer sex regularly (Impact AIDS, 1998). To order, contact Impact AIDS, 2748 Calle Serena, Santa Fe, NM 87505; 505-424-0722; Fax 505-424-7569.

Life Is Heeding the Signs: The Best Way to Preserve the Past Is to Have a Future

This poster shows a Mexican rock drawing and explains that life is preserved and cultural traditions maintained when people heed signs of danger. It urges readers to pay attention to warnings about HIV/AIDS and lists a telephone number for more information.

Available in English only

(Making a Difference, 1995). To order, contact Making a Difference, 6927 Wise Avenue, Saint Louis, MO 63139; 314-644-5059.

The Multicultural Challenge in Health Education

This monograph presents strategies to help teachers, school administrators, policy makers, and community members design and implement culturally relevant health education programs. Available in English only (Education Training and Research Associates, 1994). To order, contact the Education Training and Research Associates, P.O. Box 1830, Santa Cruz, CA 95061; 800-321-4407.

Prevent Infection: A Simple Guide for People with HIV: Household Tips, Food Safety, Personal Care, Safer Sex

This brochure discusses HIV infection prevention practices in the home, personal care, food preparation, and safer sex (Impact AIDS, 1998). To order, contact Impact AIDS, 2748 Calle Serena, Santa Fe, NM 87505; 505-424-0722; Fax 505-424-7569.

Prevention Is Best

This patient education brochure, available in Spanish, reviews the prevention and treatment of pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, an opportunistic infection common among people living with HIV/AIDS (Laboratory Corporation of America, 1996). To order, contact the Laboratory Corporation of America, P.O. Box 13973, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; 800-872-5PCR.

Risky Stuff

This comic book uses the stories of six Hispanic adolescents to outline a general message about HIV and AIDS, how HIV can be transmitted, prevention methods, and the consequences of teenage pregnancy (American Red Cross, 1994). To order, contact the American Red Cross National Headquarters, Health and Safety Services, Office of HIV/AIDS Education, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, VA 22042; 800-375-2040.

Taking the Test: Questions and Answers, a Simple Guide to the HIV Antibody Test

This brochure discusses the HIV antibody test, the meaning of positive and negative results, when someone should be tested, and where (Impact AIDS, 1998). To order, contact Impact AIDS, 2748 Calle Serena, Santa Fe, NM 87505; 505-424-0722; Fax 505-424-7569.

Teens and HIV! Why Risk It?

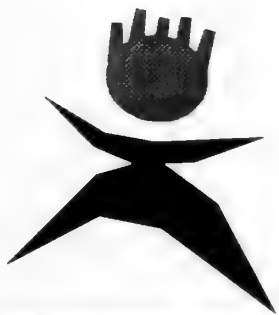
This brochure presents basic information about HIV infection and suggests ways to prevent transmission (Education Training and Research Associates, 1997). To order, contact the Education Training and Research Associates, P.O. Box 1830, Santa Cruz, CA 95061; 800-321-4407.

Viviremos! On the Road to Healthy Living: A Bilingual Curriculum on AIDS and HIV Prevention for Migrant Students

This teaching guide presents a curriculum, available in English and Spanish, designed for middle-school Latino farm worker students. The lesson plans cover basic information about HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention and at-risk behaviors (National Coalition of Advocates for Students, 1996). To order, contact the National Coalition of Advocates for Students, Viviremos HIV Education Project, 100 Boylston Street, Suite 737, Boston, MA 02116; 617-357-8507.

***What Every Pregnant Woman Should Know
about HIV and AIDS***

This brochure explains how many pregnant women don't realize they've been exposed to HIV, encourages all pregnant women to get tested, urges HIV-positive pregnant women to seek early treatment both for themselves and their unborn children, and discusses ways to prevent HIV infection. Toll-free telephone numbers are provided for additional information (Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, 1995). To order, contact the Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, 1311 Colorado Ave, Santa Monica, CA 90404; 310-395-9051.



FACT SHEETS

FACT SHEETS

The fact sheets in this section provide basic information on Hispanics and HIV/AIDS. For references to other fact sheets and educational materials on this topic, refer to the Education Materials section of this document.

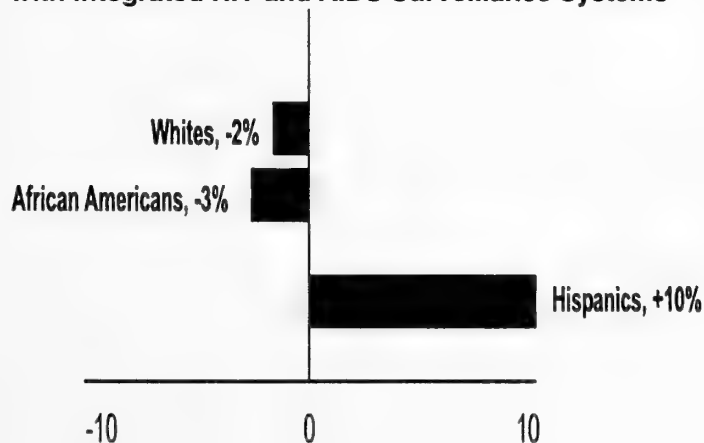
Impact of HIV/AIDS on Hispanics in the United States

Hispanics in the United States include a diverse mixture of ethnic groups and cultures. With more than 25 million Hispanics, the United States has the fifth largest Hispanic population in the world, following Mexico, Spain, Argentina, and Colombia. Although Hispanics represent an estimated 10% of the total U.S. population, they account for 18% of the 641,086 AIDS cases reported in the United States through December 1997.

In 1997, 60,634 new AIDS cases were reported to CDC. Of these, 12,466 (21%) occurred among Hispanics. The AIDS incidence rate (the number of new cases of a disease that occurs during a specific time period) among Hispanics was 37.7 per 100,000 population in 1997, almost 4 times the rate for whites (10.4 per 100,000) and almost half the rate of African Americans (83.7 per 100,000 population).

A recent CDC study examined data from the 25 states* that had integrated HIV and AIDS surveillance from January 1994 through June 1997. This study showed that HIV diagnoses increased 10% among Hispanics between 1995 and 1996 (the most recent year for which overall trends can be examined). However, the number of cases reported among Hispanics was relatively small, since many states with large Hispanic populations have not implemented integrated HIV and AIDS reporting and were not included in the study. At the same time, HIV diagnoses declined slightly among African Americans (-3%) and among whites (-2%) in these states. Of the 7,200 young people ages 13-24 years who were diagnosed with HIV from January 1994 to June 1997, 5% were Hispanic.

Changes in HIV Diagnoses, 1995-1996, in 25 U.S. States with Integrated HIV and AIDS Surveillance Systems



*Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Historical Trends in HIV and AIDS Cases

Most HIV and AIDS cases reported to date among Hispanics have been among men, although the proportion of cases among women is rising. Among Hispanic men, the majority of reported cases have been among gay and bisexual men and injection drug users. Among Hispanic women, most cases have been the result of heterosexual exposures, although drug use also plays a major role in the spread of infection to women. A large proportion of Hispanic women were infected through injection drug use or by having sex with an injection drug user. To reduce the toll of the epidemic among Hispanic men, women, and children, prevention programs must address the intersection of sexual and drug-related risks.

CDC's HIV Prevention Efforts Targeting Hispanic Populations

Since early in the HIV/AIDS epidemic, CDC recognized that Hispanic populations were being disproportionately affected and took a number of steps to better target HIV prevention efforts in these communities. The following is a brief overview of some of those activities.

- CDC currently provides \$253 million in funding to state and local health departments for HIV prevention programs. Since December 1993, CDC has funded a process designed to put more of the decisions about how these prevention funds are directed in the hands of the communities affected. Under this process, HIV Prevention Community Planning, health departments are required to establish priorities in conjunction with a planning group that brings together health department staff, representatives of affected populations, epidemiologists, behavioral scientists, service providers, and other community members to identify prevention needs and interventions to meet these needs. This process helps ensure that HIV prevention efforts are locally relevant and address the unique epidemic and prevention needs of each community.

CDC has conducted several recent assessments to determine what proportion of these funds are used to reach minority populations. While not all programs are targeted by race (some, for example, target high-risk communities such as injection drug users or people being treated in STD clinics, which include individuals from multiple races), it is clear that a significant proportion of funding for major programs, such as counseling and testing and risk-reduction programs, are targeted to Hispanics. Of programs identified as specifically targeting a racial/ethnic group (representing \$143 million), 22% of funds (\$31.4 million) target Hispanics.

- CDC also directly funds minority and other community-based organizations to design and implement HIV prevention programs that are highly targeted to high-risk individuals within racial and ethnic minority populations. Many serve gay and bisexual men of color or injection drug users as their primary focus. CDC currently provides \$18 million to fund 94 community-based organizations through this program. Sixty-four of these organizations

direct their programs to Hispanics. CDC recently announced the availability of an additional \$4 million in fiscal year 1998 for community-based organizations for HIV prevention activities directed to African-American and Hispanic populations.

- CDC funds a \$9.5 million program to assist National and Regional Minority Organizations in building capacity to deliver HIV prevention programs and services within minority communities. Of these 22 organizations, 8 exclusively serve Latino/Latina populations and 3 others serve several minority populations including Latino/Latinas.
- Additionally, CDC conducts a number of behavioral research projects aimed at reducing HIV infection in the Hispanic community.
 - ▶ The *People of Color Initiative*, designed to reduce the disproportionate spread of HIV/AIDS among minority populations, will develop, strengthen, support, and, as needed, redesign HIV prevention strategies targeting racial and ethnic minority communities.
 - ▶ The *Women and Infants Demonstration Project* is a community-level behavioral intervention research project targeting young women ages 15 to 34, most of whom are members of racial/ethnic minority populations. This project is designed to improve understanding of factors influencing women's behavior changes regarding condom and contraceptive use and to improve the development and delivery of interventions.
 - ▶ The *Prevention of HIV Infection in Youth at Risk* project focuses primarily on young men of color. This program is developing and evaluating approaches to encourage young African-American and Hispanic men who have sex with men to reduce behaviors that put them at risk for HIV.

Building Better Prevention Programs for Hispanics

While race and ethnicity alone are not risk factors for HIV infection, underlying social and economic conditions (such as language or cultural diversity, higher rates of poverty and substance abuse, or limited access to health care) may increase the risk for infection in some Hispanic-American communities.

In addition to addressing these underlying conditions, improved prevention efforts for Hispanics will require focusing on several key challenges. To reduce the infection risk for Hispanic women, efforts to prevent drug use and HIV must be better integrated. And to adequately address the prevention needs of Hispanic gay and bisexual men, homophobia must be confronted on a national, societal, and community level. Finally, we must apply lessons learned in designing culturally appropriate prevention efforts to developing effective programs for communities not yet effectively reached. Despite successes to date, this epidemic is far from over. As long as we continue to see preventable infections occur each year, we can and must do better.



¿que necesitan los Latinos en la prevención del VIH?

¿están a riesgo los Latinos?

Si. El VIH se ha convertido en la gran amenaza de la comunidad latina, la cual estaba en desventaja aún antes de aparecer el VIH a causa de su estado como minoría, la desigualdad económica y la barrera del lenguaje. Los latinos están siendo afectados de manera desproporcionada por el VIH, ya que cuentan con el 17% del total de casos de SIDA, cuando solo representan el 9% de la población. Los niños menores de 13 años representan al 12% de la población, sin embargo cuentan con el 24% de los casos pediátricos de SIDA.¹

En las mujeres, el 46% de los casos entre Latinas durante 1994 ocurrió por contacto heterosexual, mientras que el 39% fue por uso de drogas intravenosas. En 1994 el 41% de todos los casos de SIDA ocurrió entre hombres Latinos que tuvieron sexo con hombres, 36% entre los usuarios de drogas intravenosas (UDI).¹

Entre el hombre Latino gay/bisexual, las tasas de infección del VIH revelan un ritmo mas acelerado en comparación con las del hombre gay/bisexual blanco-entre Marzo de 1993 a Junio de 1994, se reportó un incremento del 40% entre Latinos y un 29% entre blancos.² Es probable que estas tasas estén siendo subestimadas debido a que los hombres Latinos que tienen sexo con hombres no se identifican a si mismos como gays/bisexuales.³

¿cuales son los factores de riesgo?

Los Latinos en EEUU son una población multi-étnica y multi-cultural representadas en mas de 30 regiones geográficas. El riesgo de infección del VIH varía dependiendo del nivel de aculturación,⁴ estilo de vida, país de origen, y sitio donde residen en los EEUU.⁵

Una encuesta telefónica reveló que los hombres Latinos casados (18%) están dos veces mas propensos a tener múltiples parejas sexuales que los blancos no latinos (9%). Además, el 60% de los latinos solteros reportaron múltiples parejas sexuales en los 12 meses anteriores a la entrevista.⁶ Otra encuesta demostró que solamente el 20% de los Latinos con parejas múltiples reportaron el uso continuo del condón con la pareja primaria o principal y 29% de ellos reportaron haberlo usado con la pareja secundaria.⁷

La influencia cultural como el machismo, el familismo y la homofobia pueden estar profundamente arraigadas en el hombre Latino gay lo cual crea dificultades en la práctica del sexo seguro. El machismo hace que la sexualidad se perciba como un medio de probar la hombría. Entre los hombres gay Latinos, el familismo puede crear conflictos ya que la familia puede estar percibiendo la homosexualidad como algo pecaminoso. El apoyo familiar se gana acallando la preferencia sexual, lo cual conlleva a una baja auto-estima y vergüenza, como persona, entre los Latinos gay.⁸

Entre los Latinos, los Puertorriqueños tienen la mas alta prevalencia en cuanto al uso de drogas ilícitas. Esto se debe en parte al hecho de que el 70% de los Puertorriqueños que viven en los EEUU, residen en Nueva York, Nueva Jersey y Chicago, en donde las tasas de pobreza y la disponibilidad del uso ilegal de drogas son mas altas que en cualquier otra parte del país.⁹

¿cuales son las barreras en la prevención?

La interpretación que tradicionalmente se les ha dado tanto a los valores culturales como al papel atribuido al género, pueden estar siendo las barreras que impiden la constancia en la práctica del sexo seguro entre Latinas. En una encuesta, el 67% de las Latinas reportaron nunca haber usado el condón con la pareja primaria. En una sociedad machista por tradición, las mujeres casi no hablan de sexo con los hombres ya esto es percibido como promiscuo, al mismo tiempo que la frecuencia y el tipo de sexo es, muchas veces, determinado por el hombre.¹⁰

Existe una estrecha relación entre la homofobia cultural y social y el nivel de riesgo del VIH. Un estudio hecho entre hombres Mexicanos gay/bisexuales de la ciudad de Juárez, una ciudad fronteriza con los EEUU, reveló que el sexo sin protección era significativamente mas alto entre hombres mayores de edad, obreros, que preferían tener sexo con parejas anónimas, y que habían tenido, por lo menos, una enfermedad venérea. La percepción social negativa y el prejuicio que gira en torno a la homosexualidad puede ser lo que impida que estos hombres se enfrenten a su realidad.¹¹

¿quien lo dice?

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*. 1994;6:1-39.

2. Díaz RM. *HIV risk in Latino gay/bisexual men: a review of behavioral research*. Report prepared for the National Latino/a Lesbian and Gay Organization. 1995. Contacto para Hermanos de Luna y Sol: Jose Ramón Fernández-Peña, Mission Neighborhood Health Center, 415/552-1013 X386.

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4. Sabogal F, Catania JA. HIV risk factors, condom use, and HIV antibody testing among heterosexual Hispanics. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences* (in press).

5. Díaz T, Buehler JW, Castro KG, et al. AIDS trends among Hispanics in the United States. *American Journal of Public Health*. 1993;83:504-509.

6. Marin BV, Gómez CA, Hearst N. Multiple heterosexual partners and condom use among Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites. *Family Planning Perspectives*. 1993;25:170-174.

7. Sabogal F, Faigles B, Catania JA. Multiple sex partners among Hispanics in the United States: the National AIDS Behavioral Surveys. *Family Planning Perspectives*. 1993;25:257-262.

8. Díaz R. Latino gay men and the psycho-cultural barriers to AIDS prevention. In: Levine M, Gagnon J, Narde P, eds. *A Plague of Our Own: The Impact of the AIDS Epidemic on Gay Men and Lesbians*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995.

Una publicación del *HIV Prevention: Looking Back, Looking Ahead*, un proyecto del Centro de Estudios para la Prevención del SIDA (CAPS), la Universidad de California en San Francisco y el Instituto del SIDA de Harvard. Thomas J. Coates, PhD, y Harvey J. Makadon, MD, Co-directores de Investigación. Financiado por fondos del Kaiser Family Foundation y del National Institutes of Mental Health.



¿que podría ayudar en la prevención?

- Un mayor conocimiento y respeto por la cultura Latina podría guiarnos hacia mejores esfuerzos de prevención. Los programas de prevención para Latinos deben tener en cuenta características culturales tales como el familismo, la simpatía, y el personalismo.¹²
- Familismo, o la importancia que tiene la familia como unidad social y punto de apoyo, puede ser una barrera para los educadores, ya que el cliente Latino puede no estar identificándose con estos últimos. Por otro lado, puede ser un factor poderoso para motivar un cambio de conducta.
 - Simpatía, se refiere a la importancia de la diplomacia en las relaciones sociales, lo cual no permite ni ser directo, ni dar respuestas negativas, ni la crítica. Los educadores deben tener en cuenta que los latinos pueden "aparentar" estar de acuerdo con un mensaje que probablemente ni entienden, ni están dispuestos a seguir.
 - Personalismo, se refiere a la preferencia por las relaciones que reflejen familiaridad y calor humano. La información sobre VIH y la manera en que se imparte es mucho mas efectiva cuando los trabajadores de la salud establecen relaciones amistosas en donde el tipo de preguntas tiene un tono familiar y de experiencias compartidas.

Para que la prevención del VIH haga la diferencia, los Latinos deberán intentar romper las barreras del silencio que envuelven a esta comunidad, enfrentarse a la homofobia, y tratar de entender cuales son los aspectos culturales que específicamente no permiten una sexualidad sana, como por ejemplo, el no aceptar el poder que tiene la mujer, y alimentar la creencia de que la masculinidad se prueba a través del sexo.

¿que se esta haciendo?

Porque Sí, un video educativo desarrollado y puesto a prueba entre la comunidad Latina, fue utilizado en una clínica de ETS en el Sur del Bronx, NY. A algunos de los pacientes se les ofreció el video o el video junto con una sesión de grupo interactivo, tambien se les regalaban cupones para obtener condones gratuitos. Aquellos que recibieron el video junto con la sesión de grupo estuvieron casi dos veces mas propensos a usar los cupones que aquellos clientes que no tuvieron participación alguna.¹³

Hermanos de Luna y Sol, una intervención a largo plazo para Latinos gay/bisexual en San Francisco, CA, atrae clientes que buscan una hermandad y una familia dentro de la comunidad gay. En la primera sesión de grupo se discute la historia de opresión entre el hombre gay Latino, incluyendo el tema de la homofobia, el machismo, el abuso sexual, racismo, y la separación de la familia y la cultura. El SIDA y la sexualidad se discuten en la segunda sesión.²

Un programa de prevención de SIDA para jóvenes Latinos en Boston, MA, utilizó miembros de este grupo para que ayudaran a reducir el sexo sin protección entre los jóvenes. Se llevaron a cabo talleres en las escuelas, organizaciones comunitarias, centros de salud y hasta en sus propios hogares, tambien se distribuyeron condones con sus respectivas instrucciones. No incrementó la actividad sexual de los jóvenes; los varones estaban menos propensos a iniciar la actividad sexual y las mujeres menos propensas a tener multiples parejas sexuales.¹⁴

¿que queda por hacer?

De los programas de prevención que han sido evaluados, muy pocos han sido específicamente diseñados para la comunidad Latina que usa drogas o para hombres que tienen sexo con hombres, dos de los grupos mas afectados por el VIH. Los programas para parejas heterosexuales deberán trabajar con ambos al mismo tiempo, y las mujeres deberán recibir consejería y servicios de prueba de detección rutinarias. Los programas de prevención deberán tratar a esta población con estudios específicamente para Latinos. Muchos estudios incluyen una población multi-étnica, lo que hace difícil identificar los descubrimientos específicamente Latinos.¹⁵

El clima social y político que actualmente se vive en los EEUU plantea serios problemas que afectan la efectividad de los programas de prevención. La política Migratoria y la prueba de detección obligatoria existentes contribuyen a un ambiente de impotencia y discriminación. Los Latinos, al igual que otras comunidades que estan siendo bastante afectadas por el SIDA, necesitan tener un mayor acceso a la educación, a beneficios sociales y de salud. Una estrategia completa de prevención del VIH utiliza muchos elementos para proteger a cuantas personas sea posible. Los programas para Latinos que sean eficaces y con igualdad de derechos deberán convertirse en prioridad a nivel local y nacional.

PREPARADO POR PAMELA DeCARLO, BARBARA VanOSS MARIN PhD, CYNTHIA GÓMEZ PhD, RAFAEL DÍAZ PhD; TRADUCCIÓN ROMY BENARD-RODRÍGUEZ

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what are Latinos' HIV prevention needs?

are Latinos at risk?

Yes. HIV has become a major threat in Latino communities, many of which were disadvantaged even prior to HIV due to minority status, economic disparities and language barriers. Latinos in the US are disproportionately affected by HIV, accounting for 17% of total AIDS cases while comprising only 9% of the population. Latino children account for 12% of the population under 13, but 24% of pediatric AIDS cases.¹

HIV prevalence among Latinos in the US varies strongly by region. A high rate of HIV exists among Latinos in the Northeast where many Latinos from Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic live, reflecting the geography of injection drug use in the US. Much lower rates are reported for Latinos in the West/Southwest, where many Latinos of Mexican and Central/South American origin live.²

In 1994, 41% of all AIDS cases among Latino men occurred in men who have sex with men, 36% among injection drug users (IDUs). In the same year, 46% of AIDS cases among Latino women were due to heterosexual contact, 39% due to injection drug use.¹

Among Latino gay/bisexual men, rates of HIV infection are increasing faster than among white gay/bisexual men—a 40% increase for Latinos from March 1993 to June 1994, compared to 29% for whites.³ These rates are likely underestimates because many Latino men who have sex with men do not self identify as gay/bisexual.⁴

what are the factors for risk?

Latinos in the US are a multi-ethnic and multi-cultural population, representing over 30 geographic regions. HIV risk among Latinos varies depending on level of acculturation,⁵ life-style, where they were born, and where they live in the US.⁶

A telephone survey found that Latino married men (18%) are two times more likely to have multiple partners than are non-Latino whites (9%). In addition, 60% of unmarried Latino men reported multiple sexual partners in the last 12 months.⁷ Another survey found that only 20% of Latinos with multiple partners report using a condom regularly with their primary partner, and 29% with their secondary partner.⁸

Cultural influences such as *machismo*, *familismo* and homophobia may be internalized by Latino gay men and make safer sex practices difficult. *Machismo* dictates that intercourse is a way to prove masculinity. For gay Latinos, *familismo* can create conflict because families perceive homosexuality as sinful. Familial support is often achieved through silence about sexual preference, instilling low self-esteem and personal shame among Latino gay men.⁹

Among Latinos, Puerto Ricans have the highest prevalence of illegal drug use. This may be partially explained by the fact that 70% of Puerto Ricans living in the US live in New York City, New Jersey and Chicago, where rates of poverty are higher and the availability of illegal drugs is higher than in other parts of the country.¹⁰

what are barriers to prevention?

Traditional interpretations of cultural values and gender roles may be barriers to maintaining safer sex practices for many Latino women. In a survey, 67% of Latino women reported never using condoms with their steady partner. In a traditionally machista society, women often do not talk to men about sex because it suggests promiscuity, and frequency and type of sex is most often determined by men.¹¹

A strong relationship exists between cultural and societal homophobia and HIV risk. A study of Mexican gay/bisexual men in Juarez, a Mexico/US border town, found that unsafe sex was significantly higher among older men, factory workers, men who preferred anonymous partners, and men with a history of at least one STD. These men may be unwilling to confront societal attitudes and prejudice around homosexuality.¹²

Says who?

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A publication of *HIV Prevention: Looking Back, Looking Ahead*, a project of the Center for AIDS Prevention Studies (CAPS), University of California, San Francisco, and the Harvard AIDS Institute. Thomas J. Coates, PhD and Harvey J. Makadon, MD, co-principal investigators. Funding provided by the Kaiser Family Foundation and the National Institutes of Mental Health.





what can help in prevention?

Greater understanding of and respect for Latino cultures will lead to better HIV prevention efforts. Prevention programs for Latinos must take into account cultural characteristics including *familismo*, *simpatía*, and *personalismo*.¹³

- *Familismo*, or the importance of the family as a social unit and source of support, can be a barrier to educators, with whom Latino clients may not share their concerns. On the positive side, it can be a powerful factor to motivate behavior change.
- *Simpatía* refers to the importance of polite social relations that shun assertiveness, negative responses and criticism. Educators need to be aware that Latinos may appear to agree with a message that they may not understand or intend to follow.
- *Personalismo* refers to the preference for relationships that reflect familiarity and warmth. HIV information and service delivery is most effective when workers establish warm relationships and ask questions about family and shared experiences.

For HIV prevention to make a difference, Latinos must attempt to break the silence about sexuality in their communities, address homophobia, and address specific cultural aspects that may be detrimental to healthy sexuality, such as not allowing power for women, and encouraging men to prove their masculinity through intercourse.

what's being done?

Few prevention programs addressing Latinos have been evaluated, and effective behavior change models are still being developed. However, promising programs incorporate extensive preliminary work in targeted Latino populations,² use Latino peer educators, stress empowerment and self-esteem building, and expand beyond issues of HIV to incorporate broader issues of relationships, family, and culture.

*Porque Sí, an AIDS education video developed for and tested by Latinos, was used at an STD clinic in the South Bronx, NY. Some clients at the clinic were offered the video, or video and interactive group session, as well as coupons for free condoms. Latino clients who saw the video and participated in group sessions were almost twice as likely to redeem coupons as clients who did neither.*¹⁴

*Hermanos de Luna y Sol, an ongoing intervention for Latino gay/bisexual men in San Francisco, CA, attracts clients by appealing to brotherhood and the family of gay men. The first group session deals with the common history of oppression among Latino gay men, including issues of homophobia, machismo, sexual abuse, racism and separation from family and culture. AIDS and sexuality are then discussed in the second session.*³

*An AIDS prevention program for Latino youth in Boston, MA, used Latino peer leaders to help teens reduce unprotected sex. They held workshops in schools, community organizations, health centers and in teens' homes, and distributed kits with condoms and instructions. The program did not increase sexual activity for the teens; males were less likely to start sexual activity and females less likely to have multiple partners.*¹⁵

what still needs to be done?

Very few evaluated prevention programs have targeted Latino drug users or men who have sex with men, the two groups most affected by HIV. Programs for heterosexual couples should target both partners, and women should receive routine prenatal HIV counseling and voluntary testing. Prevention programs need to address these populations with Latino-only studies. Many studies include multi-ethnic populations, making it hard to identify Latino-specific findings.²

The social and political climate in the US today poses serious problems for effective HIV prevention in Latino communities. Policy on immigration and mandatory HIV testing contribute to an environment of powerlessness and discrimination. Latinos, like many communities greatly affected by AIDS, need greater access to education, health care and social benefits. A comprehensive HIV prevention strategy uses many elements to protect as many people at risk for HIV as possible. Effective and equitable prevention programs for Latinos should become a national and local priority.

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